

HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF ALL THE COUNTRY'S REGIONS ARGES COUNTY—HISTORY, PRESENT, FUTURE

Bordered in the north by the Făgăraș Mountains, the highest in Romania, Arges county lies in the south towards the plain. In a land where legends speak about the great valvodes—country-founders—or about the master-builders who in the course of time enhanced the area's heritage of beauty. Here, the first capital town of the Walachen Independent feudal state was set up at Curtea de Argeș while the latter currently holds as the first known document in Romanian was written at Ciampulung in the 13th century.

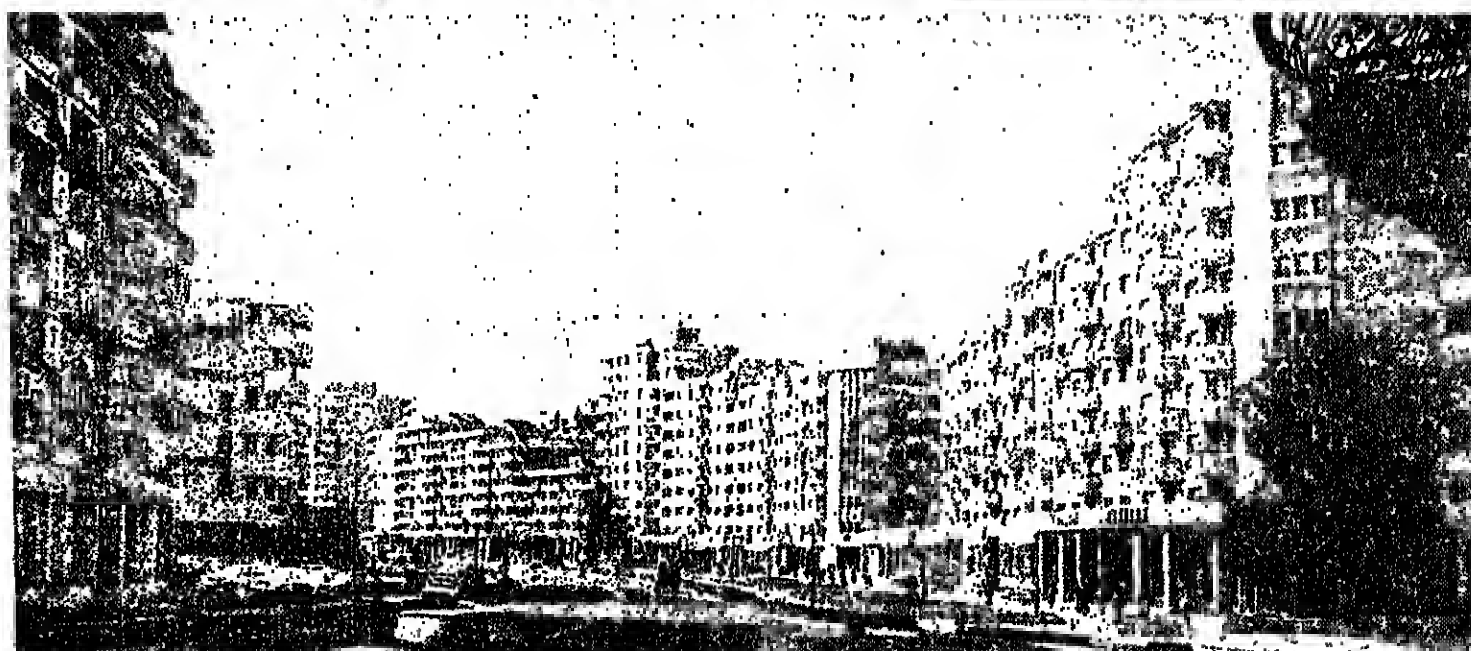
But Arges county also has a long and glorious history. It holds the absolute priority, with an overwhelming share, in the construction of all-terrain cars (81 per cent) and also over 100 per cent, while the petrochemical works lying in the southern extremity of Pitești municipality—the county seat—is the country's first producer of ethylene, plastic, acrylonitrile, synthetic ethyl alcohol, and benzene, the largest crude processing capacity.

From crude oil and coal to electric power and mechanical parts, from rubber items to fine ceramics, from fabrics to composites, furniture and synthetic fibres, Arges county offers an extremely rich array of products which have rightly earned it the reputation of a county of all industries. But it is not industry

that we return to. Industry. What could evidence the high industrial development level (of a county) better than the international recognition and exportation of its products. Four decades ago, Arges county used to export only raw materials on poorly industrialized products. Twenty years ago it had changed a little, yet not notably. Today, the economic units in Arges county have come with hundreds of products in terms of countries and export-bound products are highly processed, being competitive with the best known similar products in the world.

As is but natural, the economic growth has entailed deepening transformations in the quality of life. Here is just one instance: also the entire up of the county, over 70,000 apartments were built from the state fund, and another 23,000 housing units were raised by the citizens. We could see other numerous other figures concerning the expansion of the educational network, health care and the multiplication of cultural establishments.

Prospects? In order to sketch them we shall again resort to figures. In 1955 the overall volume of the county's economic activity was 0.07 times higher than in 1925. Compared to the same year, in 1970, the volume will be 7.20 times bigger. The main beneficiaries of all this



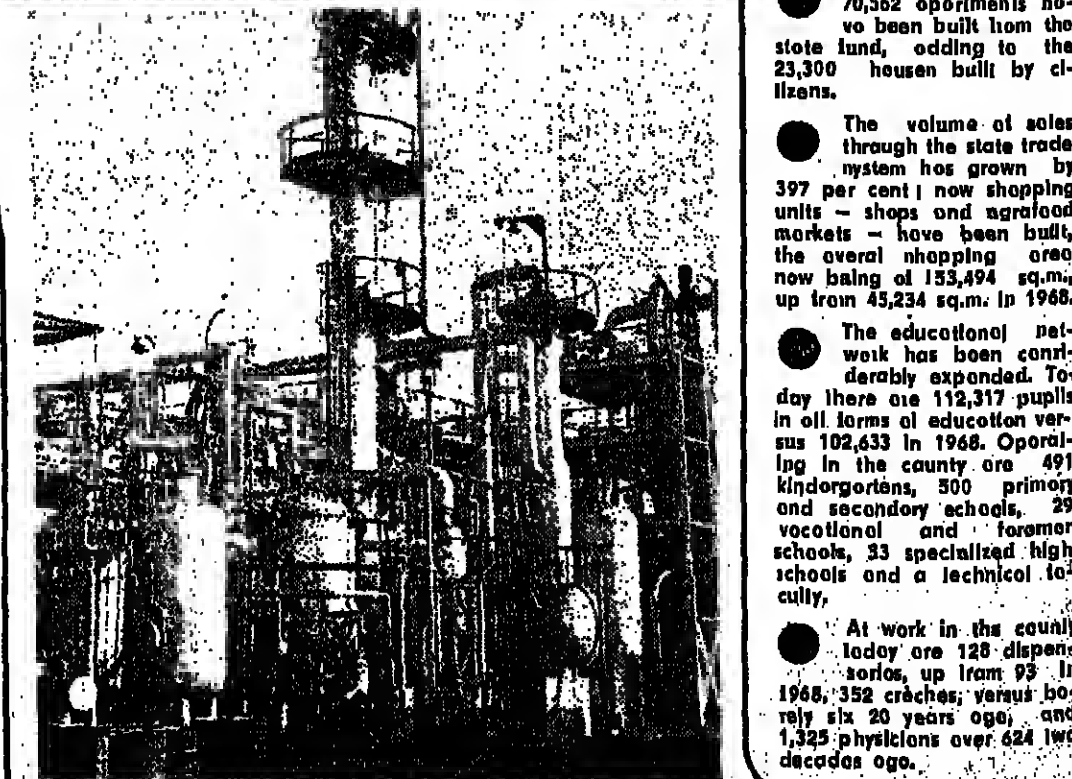
alone that has developed here. In the two decades which have elapsed since the country's administrative-territorial reorganization, the county's farm production has grown six times.

will be the people, that is those who make Arges county what it is today and who will build the Arges of tomorrow.

V. MIHA

A POWERFUL ECONOMY.

- The important volume of investments allotted to Arges county has made it possible to create a new, modern industry superiorly capitalizing on local resources and the human potential.
- The policy of harmoniously distributing production forces over the territory has entailed the development of industrial branches and production units which did not exist in the past: car making, petrochemistry, electric motor engineering, construction materials, synthetic fibres, energy (hydroenergy and nuclear reactors), electrical engineering and electronics.
- The petrochemical works, the largest in the country, turns out a wide range of fuels for engines and thermal power stations, as well as raw materials for plastics, synthetic fibres, bioplastics, herbicides, insecticides.
- Set up in the last 20 years in Pitești were the rubber technical works, the electric motors enterprises, the Argesano fabric enterprise, the Institute of research and engineering for cars, the nuclear reactors institute, favoring other production and research units.
- Over the last two decades, agriculture has developed impetuously in Arges county. The works mechanization digress has grown, the hull-till and vine plantations have been expanded and modernized, an irrigation system has been created and extended, large areas have been reclaimed for agriculture and modern animal breeding complexes have been built. Over this interval, the county's farm output has grown six times.
- An Institute of medicine research and production was set up at Măgureni, which coordinates the activity carried on in this field throughout the country.



THE PROSPECTS OF THIS QUINQUENNIAL

- Although it started from a very high level at the beginning of this five-year plan period, in the 1970 the industrial production will be by 39.7 per cent higher than in 1965, thus reaching 190 billion lei.
- More than 71 per cent of the industrial marketable production of the ongoing quinquennium will be turned out by machine engineering and petrochemistry.
- 75 per cent of the investment funds earmarked for development and updating industries in the agricultural production is to grow 43 per cent, average annual rate.
- 19,700 tractors will be built from the funds in 1970 and 1971.

THE QUALITY OF LIFE

- Over the last two decades, 27,000 new jobs have been created, mostly in high-tech branches of the economy.
- New, highly specialized professions requiring superior training have appeared; the number of highly educated personnel has grown 3.2 times over this period.
- A vast planning and modernization programme comprising all towns and communes is under way, aimed at obtaining an architectural image turning to best account the tradition in this field.
- Over this interval, 70,502 apartments have been built from the state fund, adding to the 23,300 houses built by citizens.
- The volume of sales through the state trade system has grown by 397 per cent; now shopping units—shops and agro-food markets—have been built, the overall shopping area now being of 153,494 sq.m. up from 45,234 sq.m. in 1965.
- The educational network has been considerably expanded. Today there are 112,317 pupils in all forms of education versus 92,633 in 1965. Operating in the county are 491 kindergartens, 500 primary and secondary schools, 29 vocational and foreman schools, 33 specialized high schools and a technical faculty.
- At work in the county today are 128 dispensaries, up from 93 in 1965; 352 crèches; versus barely six 20 years ago, and 1,325 physicians over 624 two decades ago.

TO THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING OF BALKAN FOREIGN MINISTERS

I am very pleased to extend to the ministers and all colleagues in the meeting of Balkan foreign ministers in warm friendly salute and best wishes of full success in the proceedings of this important international meeting.

Romania has steadily declared for the establishment of a lasting climate of understanding and broad collaboration in the Balkans, for the transformation of this region in a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, from military bases and foreign troops, as a highly important contribution to the building of a durable system of security and cooperation in Europe and the world over. To this end, our country has consistently militated for the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, taken numerous actions and advanced a number of proposals regarding the strengthening of peace, good neighbourliness, confidence and cooperation among all countries in this region, on the basis of the principles of equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in

home affairs and mutual advantage, of each nation's right to develop freely, according to its own will and aspirations.

Considering all this, I believe that the organization and unfolding in good conditions of the current meeting of Balkan foreign ministers will have a positive influence on the development of relations among our countries, on the consolidation of confidence and cooperation in this area, will provide conditions for the free preparation and organization of the Balkan summit conference. I believe that the organization of the current meeting of foreign ministers, attended by all countries in the area, will have to be, throughout, a strong expression of our peoples' political will, spirit of collaboration and dialogue, and a step towards peace and progress.

True to this policy, Romania maintains that it is high time to organize a conference or meeting of the heads of state and government to debate problems of this region. In our view, such a summit would play a vital role in promoting peace, confidence, multilateral collaboration and

friendship among all nations and peoples in this region, and would best reflect the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, would be an important positive event in the life of the European continent, in the struggle for security, cooperation and peace all over the world.

Romania extends the meeting to the sincere wish to do her best and contribute to the constructive unfolding of this meeting, to finding new ways and means of expanding the collaboration among Balkan countries, by broadening economic, technical-scientific, cultural and environmental collaboration, as well as that in other domains of mutual interest, confident that by all participants' concerted efforts, positive results will be achieved, which may help develop the Balkan countries, open new prospects to the struggle for the establishment in this region, as well as in the rest of the world, of a lasting climate of trust and friendly collaboration and peace.

With this firm belief, I wish once again full success to the meeting of Balkan foreign ministers.

THE CONCEPTION, PROPOSALS AND INITIATIVES OF ROMANIA'S PRESIDENT PRESENTED AT BELGRADE

Taking the floor during the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries, Romanian Minister Ion Tolu, outlined the conception, proposals and initiatives of President Nicolae Ceaușescu on the broad development of the relations with all the Balkan states, on the expansion of bilateral and multilateral links and of cooperation among the countries of the region, on the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of good neighbourliness, peace, cooperation, from nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign troops and military bases.

The Romanian delegation participated in the meeting with the desire to carry a free and constructive exchange of opinions regarding ways and means for expanding cooperation and collaboration in the fields of mutual interest. Ion Tolu said, pointing out that the importance of the meeting derives from the fact that it is an opportunity for the countries of the Balkans to take in the course of all these years by each individual relations among all the Balkan states, thus validating the reason and correctness of these efforts.

The speaker stressed that according to Romania's conception, such a conference at the level of heads of state and government would have a decisive role in finding out ways for strengthening confidence, multilateral collaboration and friendship among the countries of the region.

In this perspective, Romania proposes that the summit meeting of the Balkan countries should take place either at the end of the current year or in the first part of the next year, in Bucharest.

Considering that the fundamental problem of our times is to halt the arms race and to ensure a lasting peace, in particular nuclear disarmament, Ion Tolu said that Romania had welcomed the agreement on the elimination of medium and short range nuclear missiles signed in 1970, and that she was taking the first step on the way to complete the disarmament of nuclear weapons and considered it necessary to step up efforts for

achieving new agreements towards reducing strategic nuclear weapons by 50 per cent and fully eliminating these weapons from the continent and from earth. In that context, he showed that under the present circumstances, it would be of particular importance if the Balkan countries increased their efforts designed to relieve Europe and the whole of the nuclear armaments, and declared that Romania had no nuclear weapons and did not wish to have such weapons.

According to Romania in order to pass on to turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, it would be necessary, as a first tangible action, for the Balkan countries having such weapons on their territory to no longer deploy new nuclear weapons or modernize those in place, Ion Tolu said.

Taking into account the fact that all Balkan countries have asserted that they do not produce or possess and do not intend to acquire chemical weapons, he further showed: "We consider that it will be of great importance to continue the dialogue on this matter, within the framework of a new meeting of experts, with a view to agreeing and adopting a solemn declaration through which this situation should be consolidated."

The speaker pointed out that Romania was willing with all determination for the substantial reduction of conventional weapons, troops and military expenditures, for achieving a balance of forces at the lowest possible level, emphasizing that of particular importance for the cause of disarmament would be to limit negotiations between the Balkan countries, and the states engaged in the Warsaw Treaty on reducing conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe, including the Balkan countries.

We believe, he said, that the time has come also to raise the problem relating to the withdrawal of foreign troops and to pass on to the strengthening of Balkan military bases in the light of these considerations. He proposed that the Balkan states which have foreign military bases on their territory should

their determination to act in the direction of no longer selling or new bases, developing and modernizing the existing ones, and, of a later stage, of dismantling them altogether.

Ion Tolu highlighted that Romania had taken and continued to take vigorous action for expanding economic relations among the Balkan countries, concluding with them important documents, not to mention mutually advantageous collaboration and long-term programmes, framework agreements, trade agreements. Ion Tolu pointed out the adoption of a decision on the basis of consultation among states, to pass on to the reduction of customs duties between Balkan countries, a first step towards eliminating barriers in the trade relations between them.

In line with the development of trade, Romania attaches special importance to expanding modern forms of cooperation primarily in the economic sphere, he said, showing that it would be to the benefit of all if we made full use of the existing possibilities in such high technology branches as electronics, electrical engineering, machine building, chemistry, where the Balkan countries have scored remarkable success, by intensifying collaboration in the research and better use of the country's resources and raw materials.

The speaker underscored the need for intensified collaboration in the fields of science and technology, including the joint development of scientific research, for measures to facilitate broader exchanges in these areas.

Pointing out that Romania had shown interest in the work of the Balkan countries' organization and unfolding of a series of inter-Balkan meetings, the speaker showed that his country was ready to participate in such a series of meetings, properly organized, in the Balkan region. He emphasized that Romania was ready to take the initiative in the organization of such meetings, and that she was willing to provide the necessary conditions for their successful unfolding.

Referring further to the measures taken along the years in agriculture and in the economy as a whole for the improvement of the management and planning of the entire activity, the President said inter alia: "We have always considered the requirements and practice of socialist construction as our country. Undoubtedly, we have also considered overall experience, too. We have taken account of the general laws, while keeping in mind that they cannot be applied in an undogmatic and uniform manner, that we ought to take account of the realities in our country—which we did, in agriculture as well. We have created a broadly democratic framework, which is a part of revolutionary worker democracy and provides for the whole people's participation in running all sectors of activity, in consideration of the fact that we build socialism with the people and for the people."

In his speech, President Nicolae Ceaușescu emphasized that there were places where the role of producer cooperative farms, of the managing boards in cooperatives, state farming enterprises and farm machinery stations was undervalued and urged for an end to these states of affairs, for the firm application of the principles of self-administration and self-management in all areas of activity, the improvement of the activity of state farming enterprises, of democratic management bodies. The President requested county bodies to support the joint agricultural councils, set up as part of the county executive management of agriculture, with a view to ensuring the coordination of activities in the respective area, a better specialization and the joint performance of a number of operations.

Referring to the measures taken as concerns the pay and the incomes of cooperative farmers and of the other working people in agriculture, in consideration of the need to firmly apply the overall agreement system and material incentives, the President showed that, in broad lines, the existing provisions were fine, that there were units and even counties, however, which tried to level incomes to the detriment of a share that have large production. A lower pay than that set for the given level of production should, for so reason, be accepted, President Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed. Last year's overall income to stock, he said, stood at roughly ten million leu of cereals—wheat, maize, barley and oats—which includes that made by cooperative farmers and individual producers from their own plots. That amount equals the all-country production of 1954–1955–1957. Therefore, this system provides for a strong growth of incentives and of other farm produce which, correspondingly, go to cooperative farmers and individual producers in the form of cash and in kind.

An end must be put to the

During a ceremony, President Nicolae Ceaușescu awarded the Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution title to Olt county, the Ilfov agricultural sector-Bucharest municipality, and to a number of farming units for the results scored in making an intensive agriculture, for producing large crops on wide areas in 1967.

As national committee, conference, union or association, the Romanian representative said, pointing out that Romania stood and worked for the development of a Balkan region, a Balkan countries' organization, a Balkan countries' council, in addition to the role of youth, international, cultural, sports and other.

ever in bureaucracy, formalism, and red-tape by the Ministry of Agriculture and agricultural county bodies in their handling of various problems. President Nicolae Ceaușescu went on. The ministry and its bodies should concentrate their activities on the units, because it is there that the production is decided, stressed the speaker, adding that the activity of agricultural organs, from top to bottom, must be correlated to that of the units, to daily production, to give timely solutions to the problems of agriculture with a sense of responsibility.

To achieve the agricultural production, the President underscored, is essential for the good supply of the whole country, for a growing contribution of agriculture to general development. At the same time, it is very important that all farms produce be delivered in time, and be proportional with the productivity and the costs.

In reference to the new Ministry of Consumer and Agricultural Products which coordinates plant and animal products, the speaker stressed that the ministry was set up so as to ensure military control and the food products for the population as well as the raw materials for industry. The food industry, the President also said, must not only improve its activity, diversify its production, and give the population food products in line with the demands for a scientific and rational nutrition.

Generally speaking, the number of calories is large, in fact larger than necessary—more than 3,500 calories per person. Nevertheless, we must take measures to diversify production so that it should meet over better the demands of each category of working people, and also ensure a more rational nutrition.

In his speech, President Nicolae Ceaușescu called attention to the necessity of achieving expertise in accordance with the programmes and plans for each other's activity. He also underscored the major role of scientific research in agriculture as well, and the need to more firmly apply its results to production, to improve agricultural production.

In concluding his speech, President Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed that the carrying through of the agricultural and other sectors development programmes and plans was the most contribution farmers and all those who work in agriculture could make to implementing Romania's home and foreign policy, its policy of peace, disarmament, and collaboration with all the states of the world.

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PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IN ACTION

Elections of deputies to the municipal, town and communal people's councils took place in Romania last year. What tasks are incumbent on the new local bodies of state power? — we asked Marin Stănescu, first vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of Braşov County People's Council.

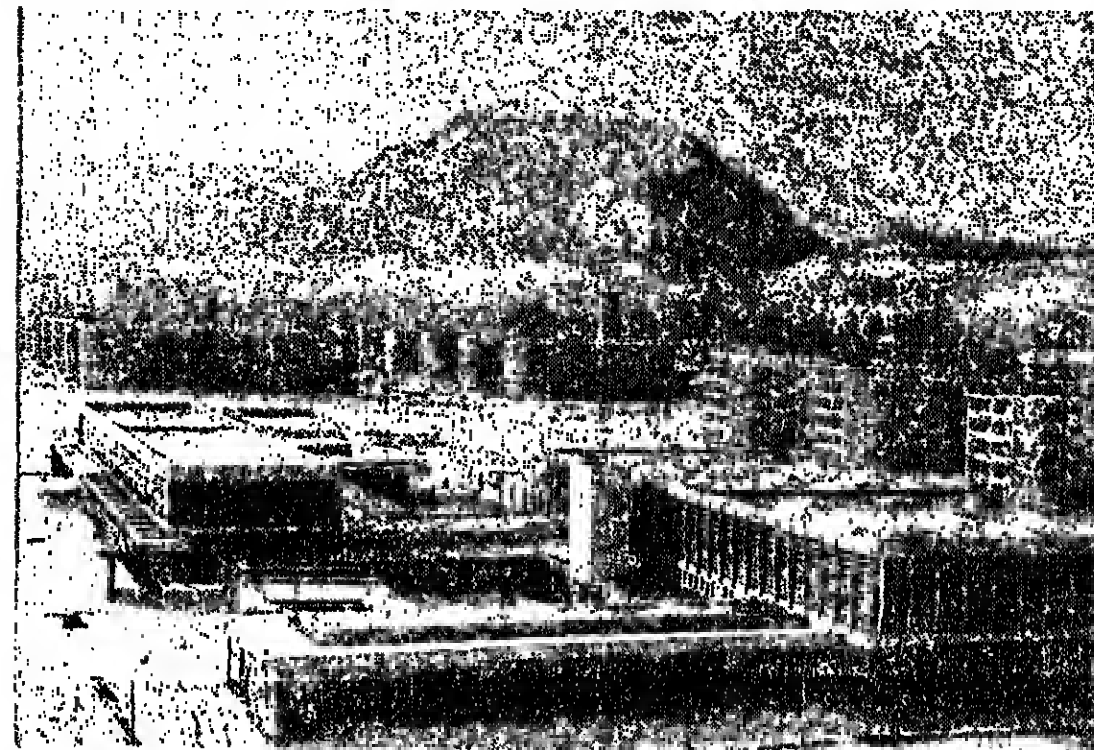
"The councils newly elected for a two-and-a-half-year term are faced with particularly important tasks deriving from the provisions of the plan for socio-economic development by territorial units for the last three years (1988-1990) of the current quinquennium.

"But before referring to them I should like to say that with

New Agrarian Revolution. "Success to the economy is reflected in the continual rise of working people's welfare, average per capita remuneration being in excess of 3,000 lei. Seventy-five per cent of the country's population lives in towns. In the period elapsed since 1965, some 100,000 flats, 700 classrooms, hospitals totalling 2,800 beds, orchards for 3,600 and kindergartens for 4,430 have been erected. A number of farmstead markets have been modernized, and vast have been carried out for improving the drinking water supply of Braşov, Făgăraş, Râmnic, Focşani, Tulcea, Săcelu and other localities. The first tramway was put into operation in Braşov municipally last year.

"Measures have been taken for the continual improvement of locally planning, for moving homebased inside the building perimeter, as well as small settlements, as that considerable land areas may be used for agriculture.

"During the election campaign, the country's inhabitants advanced 2,150 proposals and observations regarding the activities carried on by people's councils, trade unions, mass and public organizations, responsible bodies in trade, mass front, health care, tourism etc. All these proposals are now in the focus of our attention.



every passing year the whole socio-economic activity has been improved in all the country's localities, in close relation to the development level of the production forces in Romania. In the period elapsed since the Thirteenth Congress of the Party the industrial output of Braşov county recorded qualitative and quantitative growth, the volume of per capita economic activity being worth 131,000 lei at present, compared to 45,000 lei in 1965.

"Braşov county boasts of present a modern, competitive, strong industry whose equipment secures the superior capitalization of the material and human resources we have. Since 1965 the county's industrial output has grown 5.3 times, accounting today for 4.3 per cent of the country's industrial production. The county's production of tractors has increased five times, that of trucks 1.5 times, that of bearings four times, that of electric motors three times, and that of chemical fertilizers nearly 2.5 times.

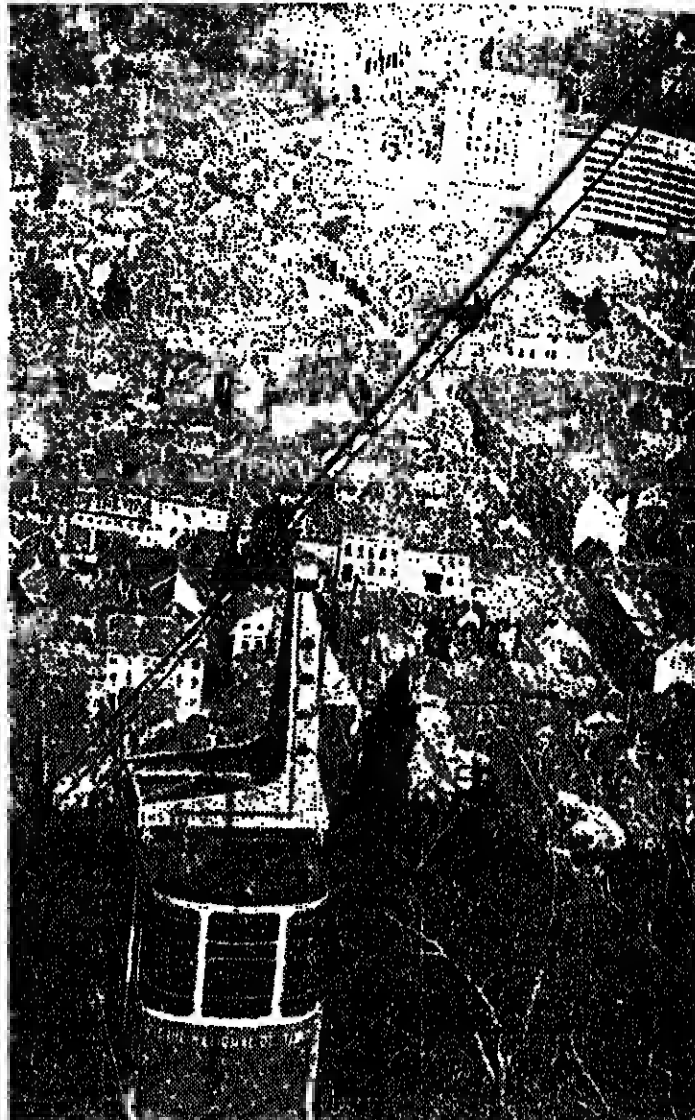
"The county's agriculture placed and sixth fifth nationally in the past two years, and the state agricultural enterprises of Codlea and Prejmer have been awarded the title of Hero of the



THE CITY OF FLOWERS

In Braşov Land, at the foot of the Făgăraş Mountains, Codlea has become a true "city of flowers" in the last 25 years. The name is due to the greenhouse, Sinterpar, a firm enjoying great prestige both in Romania and in many other countries in the world.

Flower growing "under glass" appears at present as a genuine industry producing 35 million carnations (more than 40 varieties), roses, freesias and tulips. About 15 million of these charming flowers are annually exported to the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. Apart from the 57 hectares covered by greenhouses, the "city of flowers" includes a skillfully tended garden of exotic plants — palm, fig, lemon and laurel trees. Within the same horticultural enterprise at Codlea are annually produced about 5,000 tons of vegetables, over 10 million onions, tomatoes and mushrooms of flower plants, large amounts of flowers and vegetables. Codlea is a prestigious name, whose remarkable achievements have been confirmed by gold medals at numerous international exhibitions.



ON THE EMBLEM OF FĂGĂRAŞ

The Chemical Equipment Enterprise is today one of the main components of the emblem of the ancient town of Făgăraş, Braşov county. The working people's council in this important industrial unit of national relevance has recently debated in plenum the production results of 1987, the achievements and prospects of this year. Here are a few symbolic figures: 43 tons of technological equipment and parts worth 5.7 million lei were manufactured above plan provisions; export larges were topped by 2.7 million lei, while material spending was reduced by 15.4 million lei as an outcome of cuts in fuel, energy and fuel consumption.

Exactly this enterprise has synthesized high-tech products for nuclear plants, the rubber, pulp and paper industries, introducing and expending modern technologies — processing with numerically controlled machines, electric corrosion, automatic welding — while also producing bronze substitutes for the final time.

"During the last three years, people's councils have been mainly concerned with the development of small-scale industry and services, meant to recruit the available workforces from urban and rural localities, to capitalize a number of resources to the county. A number of 170 small-scale industrial units were set up last year alone which turn out more than 1,250 products, the marketable production of this sector being 55 per cent larger than in 1985.

"In 1988 stress continues to be laid on the development of this sector, with marketable industrial production expected to grow by more than 12 per cent. At the end of this year, small-scale industry is to record an output worth some 6,000 lei, and services will account for 3,000 lei per capita, which will pave the way for the attainment of the levels envisaged for the end of this quinquennium, that is, 9,000 lei worth of industrial output and 4,000 lei worth of services per capita.

"A priority goal at present is the fulfilment of the housing construction plan. Since last year we fell a little short of plan targets, the newly elected people's council as well as the working collective in construction-assembly units aim at making up for these shortfalls and completing the flats according to the schedules drawn up by localities districts and blocks.

"In their activity, people's councils apply the self-management and self-financing principles, the new economic mechanism. As a result, all material-technical units in Braşov county are self-financed.

"In conclusion, I should like to stress that every condition in place for our successful solving this year's tasks, for ensuring the ascending development of economic and social life in the county, the growing welfare of the working masses.

THAIAN CĂTINESCU

ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY AND RELIABILITY

The reliability theory belongs to the general system theory, next to cybernetics, information theory, automation theory, etc. and has in view the development of prediction models for the systems' evolution and ensuring their functionality without failures.

The close relation between technology and reliability was pointed out at the seventh national symposium of electronic technology and reliability, organized by the Polytechnic Institute in Timişoara and Bucharest. The works of the symposium reflect the present preoccupations of Romanian specialists in the field of electronic materials, parts and systems. Electronics must directly deal with a view to create the materials necessary to the finished products, as the physical characteristics of these materials can be obtained only through the electronic control of technological processes. Important achievements in the field of crystals with piezo-electric properties used for electronic oscillators and filters were presented. Also mentioned were new technological processes creating ceramic materials, ferrites and boron glass. Preoccupations for material quality, materialized in minute of physics studies of defects, led to obtaining physico-chemical parameters compatible with those of materials produced by important foreign firms.

Electronic components manu-

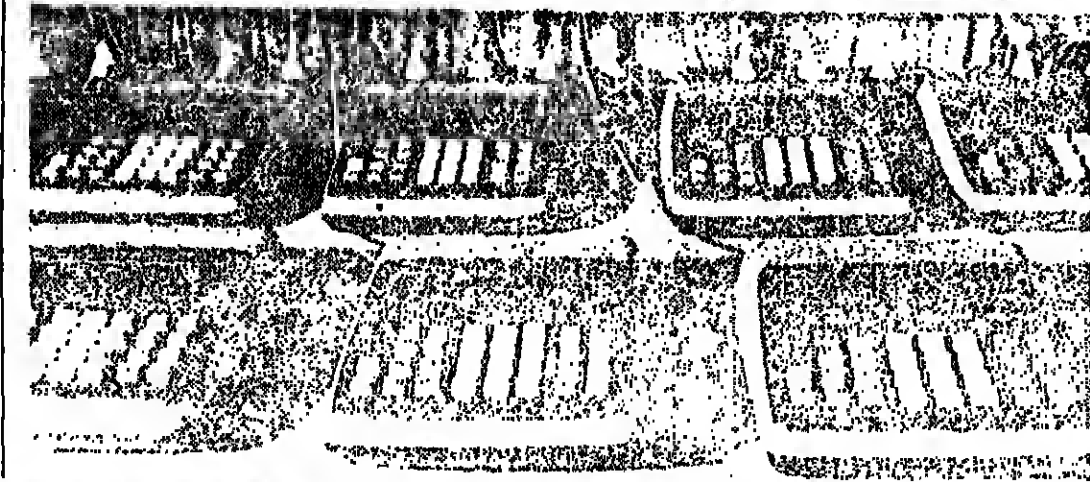
factured with these materials were the object of numerous papers, showing the way in which the improvement of technological processes contributes to better performance and reliability of power and communication devices, of logical circuits, integrated circuits, opto-electronics, etc.

The technology of electronic systems was represented by some works with methodological value, offering rules on avoiding parasitic coupling, on thermal design, tolerance design, etc., and also works including concrete aspects of achieving frequency synthesizers, receptors for satellites, etc. Works referring to technological equip-

ment needed by the electronic industry held an important share. They presented installations for printed board processing, flexible automation cells, control systems for microrobots, etc.

While works with technological themes were implicitly oriented toward reliability growth of electronic components and systems, reliability was explicitly approached in a series of works referring especially to the theoretical and methodological problems of this discipline.

Thus was pointed out the usefulness of the concept of measurement of the quality of information in reliability studies, the problem was studied of systems tolerating defects, and reliability was approached from the



point of view of artificial intelligence. Principles and methods of electronic components and systems' reliability testing and diagnosis developed. A reliability study made in 1980, long before the appearance of reliability as individualized research field was presented as a curiosity.

The chairman mentioned by the symposium emphasized the synchronization of Romanian electronic school with the present level of research in the world. The native electronic technology and reliability reflect the unity between theory and practice in the complex action of incorporating ideas in a material form.

ADRIAN MIHALACHE
D. Eng.

RE-INVENTING THE SUN

The people from the Faculty of Electronics and Energistics within the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute think ahead. Results are seen in the students' graduation projects. They materialize in fact, the students' everyday creative thinking, which reached this conclusion after visiting the faculty after knowing the preoccupations of both students and teachers.

THE STUDENT — A CREATION PARTNER

"I cannot say I'm guiding my students, because I would be more correct to say I work with them hand in hand. I have excellent results from senior students who work on their graduation paper. They have many ideas, more inventive, original. For most of them, the graduation paper reproduces a new starting point, the ideas included there being materialized at their future working place. In my opinion, the student is an ideal creation partner." Here are some of the conclusions of a specialist in energetics, associated

to professor Costin Molau, D.Sc. from the electronic parts and networks department.

First of all there were ideas born out of the permanent collaboration between students and professors. The ideas turned into graduation papers. A family of such projects, in the last 3-4 years, tried to solve a stringent demand from the economic point of view: the optimization of the cold part of thermo-electric plants, having an effect on the reduction of primary energy consumption. Another study, recently elaborated, tried to find technical methods for the optimum functioning, at the established performance, of a nuclear plant. In the end, the specialized research institute contradicted the whole study. And that fully proves its value.

THE PROCESS SIMULATOR

The superior training of personnel working in the field of electric power exploitation is an important and topical problem. That is why the need arose of building process simulators, which are in fact, control rooms of real time, where the worker receives data from a computer, with what can happen in a plant.

But a faithful copy of reality must be made so that the computer-based process efficient. This is to design and build a simulator of the electric power system, which was accomplished by the students of the Faculty of Electronics and Energistics. At present, the simulator is being realized, while the methodology from the power design institute was realized with the aid of mathematical calculation based on the building and data coming from the reality.

The power and automation engineers from the Polytechnic

Institute in Bucharest created an interdisciplinary research group in which they included many students. Therefore, the simulator is studied and at the same time designed, and it will in its turn serve for teaching that, besides the pedagogical symbol of the work, can cut the underestimation of its intrinsic value — it is estimated at over one million lei.

LIGHT BORN IN LABS

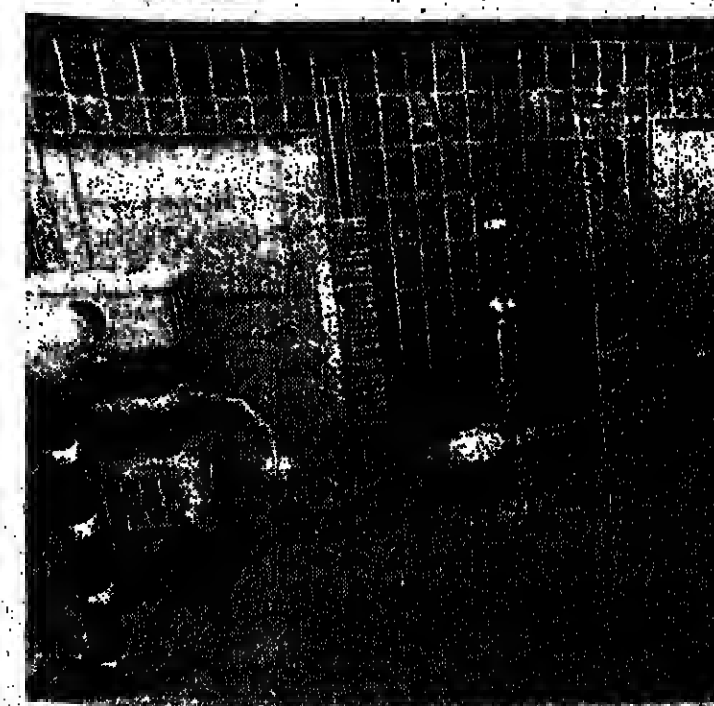
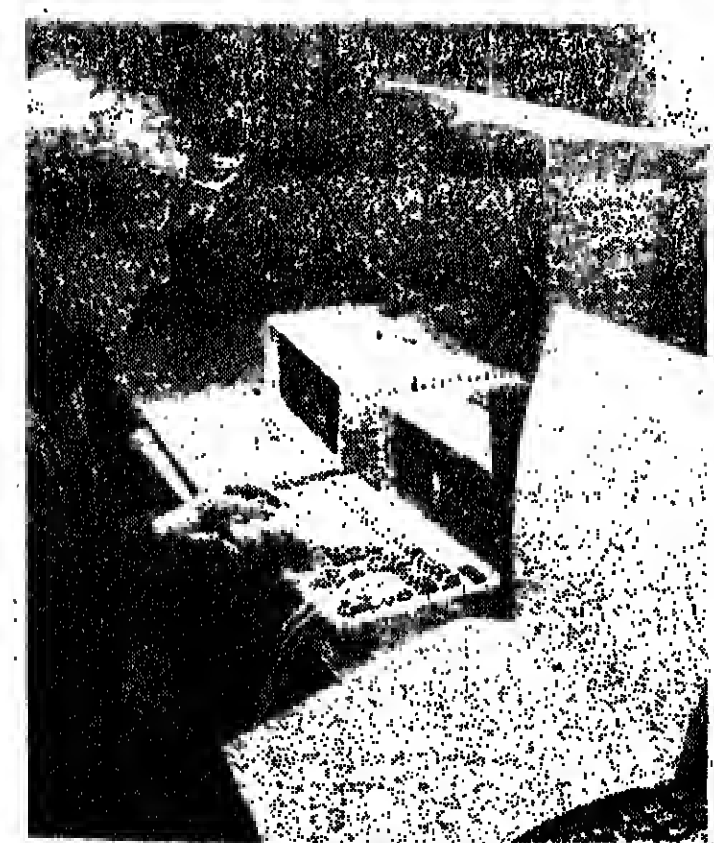
The future of energetics asks for daring research, in which the students of the present, the specialists of the year 2000 participate.

Such a scenario, already turned into fact, refers to the reduction of consumptions in improved power installations, supposing a combination between gas and steam turbines. Only a few countries in the world produce such installations. In Romania, they took shape because of the searching minds found in non-philosophical, labs and libraries. In fact, the nuclear plant and networks department, concluded contracts with Romanian enterprises in order to supply technical ideas and solutions. The department also has international collaborations, like the one devoted to high tension technology for which two Romanian specialists (G. Drăgan and C. Cristea) work together with the representatives of the specialists of French Institute.

In order to solve certain problems the energetics specialists asked for the advice and help of colleagues from other sectors. As a result, the efforts of an interdisciplinary collective, coordinated by associate professor A. Ionescu, led to obtaining the solution of pumping energy in hot and cold water networks at the heating systems.

How can we benefit by heat and light with high efficiency and low power consumption? These are the questions which are being asked by the specialists and their answers will be the basis for the future of the country.

C. LUPU



SAND DRILL

Quartz sand was discovered at Alina Hudești, Botoșani county after researches effected a few years ago. It is a rare and very valuable sand with multiple uses in industry.

The silicon content of the Hudești sand is of 87 percent, which means a lot more than the average of other sands existing in Romania, and can be compared to those of the finest sand deposits in the world. The geologists pointed out the fact that these sands are found at great depths under layers of water and sulphurated hydrogen.

"Obviously, we couldn't pass to exploitation through classical methods in the underground," told us eng. Constantin Zăleanu, the director of Dorobol Mining Enterprise. Several solutions were found but exploiting and in the air-lift system finally prevailed. That is done by means of drills used for crude oil.

The real problems were those of recruiting qualified labour force. Where could one find oil drillers in the north of Moldavia, where there is no oil drill on an area of 200 sq.km? Nevertheless there were skilled local drillers who had left to work in other parts of Romania and even abroad. But hearing they were needed in their village, fifty of them came back home.

People worked willingly because they were animated by the sentiment that they worked for the future of their village. Now Hudești, near Dorobol, is a lead of oil derricks which may look like an oilfield to the tourist. But instead of oil, sand pushes from the mouths of the wells. It turns into real silvery pyramids, actually waste dumps for storage and operating platforms.

Before mining for the silica sand of Hudești goes through a proceeding plant at the mining enterprise of Dorobol. The content of buffering oxide is reduced to less than 0.0018 per cent (buffering oxide gives glass an undesirable green hue).

Presently, the sand production of Hudești covers the needs of Romanian economy. Geological researches have identified significant reserves whose good administration can ensure an exploitation lasting for at least two hundred years.

EUGEN BRUSCA ■

COLOURED RUBBER

The Rubber Consumer Goods Factory of Ilava has started to manufacture new items carrying superior quality Ilava characteristics, their share in the overall production exceeding the targeted level by 12 per cent. Among

GIANT RADIATOR

After successfully passing the functional and endurance tests in exploitation conditions, the highest equipment built until now by the Radiator Enterprise in Braşov has become a reality. It weighs 750 kg and was designed by the enterprise's specialists for big capacity engines of the 118 ton tipping lorries meant for export.

This recent success of the Braşov machine builders will be one of the 50 new and modernized products being manufactured in the Radiator Enterprise in 1988.

FOR SHIP WELDING

A new mechanized welding line for plate sections of ships hulls built in Brăila shipyard has been recently commissioned. The new technological line made up of equipment and installations built by specialized enterprises in the country, ensure a substantial growth of the quality of weldings, of the same time with obtaining an economy of about 300 MWh electric power and a reduction by 21,000 lei of material expenses yearly.



NEW CONSTRUCTIONS

The people's councils in Mureş county pay special attention to the development and modernization of the health care and preschool educational networks. For instance, as a result of the measures adopted at citizens' meetings, the space devoted to mother and child care in specialized clinics has grown considerably, totalling 2,500 beds at present. The latest achievements in the field include the modern building of the pediatric clinic within the county's capital, Tîrgu Mureş. The development and updating of the pediatric clinics in Tîrgu Mureş, Reghin and Lugoj, as well as of the specialized dispensaries at Iernut, Sărmăș, Deda, Miercurea Nirăujul and in other rural localities. Consequently, the number of places in creches and kindergartens has increased by over 2,000. At present, these units offer qualified medical attention and education to over 25,000 children.

In the town of Moieş, Sibiu county, the local constructions include also the Tensilvania supermarket, which we present below.

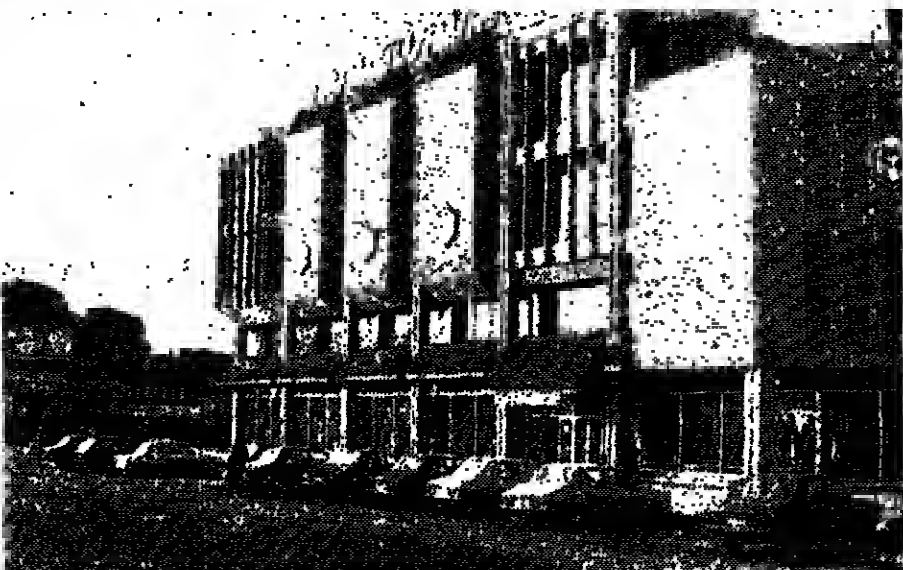
ELECTRIC MOTORS

In numerous localities of this country, in keeping with the impetuous development rate seen by Romanian industry, there are units specializing in the manufacture of electric motors. A third of these products, indispensable to any installation, equipment or machine tool, is achieved by the Electric Motors Enterprise of Timișoara. Electric motors of various powers required by domestic and foreign partners are also manufactured in Bucharest, Craiova, Pitești, Botoșani and Sibiu.

While in the case of the towns mentioned above the experience in electric motor manufacturing is relatively long, the Enterprise of Electric Machines in Tîrgu Mureş is just at its beginnings. Once ranking among the small-size urban settlements, this town on the Danube's bank has undergone, over the last two decades, a fundamental industrial and urban revival. The Romanian state's policy of harmonious, balanced development of all the country's regions and localities has resulted, among others, in the construction and setting into operation of the Enterprise of Electric Machines in Tîrgu Mureş (photo). The unit specializing in the construction of electric motors has the ambition to vie with the more experienced Romanian producers of such motors.

EVIDENCE ON THE PRINCELY COURT

Some recent archaeological research done at the Princely Court in Tîrgușor has provided new information on the urban habitat of the area, as well as on the defensive system of the princely settlement along its existence. Thus, traces of inhabitation from the 16th century have been identified, proving that the future princely court was much inhabited as early as that time. Concerning the old habitat, previous to the princely court, the researchers have already discovered the route of the main street of the former medieval borough. Among the significant archaeological discoveries in Tîrgușor, in the old princely house, for whose building ever stones found with mortar were especially used, as well as brick. The diggings have unearthed traces of the big most of the former princely court in Tîrgușor, which was used up to the end of the 18th century.



INDUSTRIAL CERAMICS

The Ploiești Enterprise of Refractory Products, Prahova county, assimilated new products whose technical and functional performances via with those which are imported. Noteworthy are the ceramic balls which help reduce the fuel consumption at self-generative burners by 30 per cent. Competitiveness on the world market proved also the supporting medium used for chemical reactions. The first quantities have already been delivered to foreign trade partners. During the ongoing year the specialists of the Ploiești Enterprise of Refractory Products will assimilate another 12 new products, at the request of both internal and external beneficiaries.

FROM THE BLACK GOLD WORLD

At the Hordati mine, in the Mieru coal field, new installations have been brought into operation in full compliance with a Romanian-made mechanized propping, cutting and conveying system, which at the present stage contributes to an over 200 per cent growth of coal production. Similar installations are to be commissioned at the Leardu mine and in other units belonging to the Mieru Mining Enterprise.

The miners of the enterprise's pits and galleries are making up the largest Romanian unit extending 10 km — managed to extract more than 30,000 t of fuel coal and supply thermo-power stations and other beneficiaries and register a labour productivity of 38.8 per cent higher than the estimated quota, by increasing the efficiency of mechanized machines and entry-driving machines, over the targeted indices, by commissioning a new production unit or ahead of schedule and by fulfilling integrally the programme of preparation and opening of new coal faces.

The Hordati mine in Maramureş county is equipped with a closed circuit system supervising the underground production process, which will be sent in the adjoining image.

STEEL ON A SMALL SCALE

There are no infallible recipes for success. The national competition of pupil metallurgists staged annually made no exception to the rule. It was Viorel Aniol who placed first in that tough contest which gathered competitors who had already passed the school and locality rounds. The practical test required professional qualities which are only acquired in many years of working in a steel foundry: discovering at first sight the composition of some alloys. As for the theoretical test, it presupposed in-depth knowledge, acquired during many hours at reading in the library.

HOW TO REACH THE TOP TEN

Such were the tests taken and won by Viorel Aniol, the young man not-yet-turned-18, about to graduate from Industrial High School No. 4 in Tîrgușor. Some members of the jury were

necessary books in the field. Older and younger pupils can improve their training within the mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology circles, as well as in the electronics, mechanics, and naturally, metallurgy circles. Viorel Aniol and some of his schoolmates, members of the metallurgy circle, have had the opportunity to make interesting tests in the

strong counterargument: nowhere in this country, at another special school, had such a plant been set up before. And were the high school's funds not short for such a tenuous idea?

Engineer Ionescu, who, before coming to the school, had been a section head at the Steel Works, did not give up. He gathered around him a group of enthusiasts — engineers, foremen, teachers and pupils. The steelworks' management supported the project, not only morally. After all, it was in the Works' interest to be stilled with well-trained graduates. There followed days and even nights of intense work and selflessness. A first attempt was made, which failed to function properly. They started again from scratch, and this time they



succeeded. They created a small-scale steel foundry which resembled that one at the steelworks. It includes an electric induction furnace, and an industrial fan electric revolving under slag. Senior pupils carry on their hands-on training here, on the basis of technologies existing in the Steelworks, which have been reduced to school proportions.

That was how this micro-steel foundry unique in Romania emerged. But all searches have not ended. Year after year, the high school's engineers and teachers endeavour to perfect the microfoundry. Their results have not passed unnoticed: other high schools in the field want to put this idea into practice. Plans call, visits, explanations. Everything proves that things are difficult even when you achieve something great.

Engineer Maria Ionescu, technical headmaster of the high school, confesses that he finds Viorel Aniol's success very encouraging. He believes that the school has reached a milestone in its development. He believes that the school has reached a milestone in its development. He believes that the school has reached a milestone in its development.

L. CONSTANTIN ■



THE BLUE SCHOOL

In fact, a city with old culture and scientific traditions, any school in which who concentrated by the multitude and diversity of the topics he could approach. The pace of this important university centre, the intensity of its daily existence and a permanent succession of notable events.

Thus, one might not be tempted to deal, in the first place, with a school where children learn how to read and write, and then are introduced to more and more subjects, only to leave it at the age of 18. Yet, having heard about the Vasile Alecsandri school in various occasions, a legitimate curiosity look me there.

A neighbour of the National Theatre and other remarkable architectural monuments of the town, school No. 8 may go unnoticed. This could be also due to the facade painted dark blue. In the room of headmistress Eugenia Agachi, this colour becomes even more marked, as both the carpet and the wallpaper are blue. The impression of deep sky is prolonged even further away, in the pupils' uniforms, on the corridors, in the classrooms and the labs. The combination of light blue and white is present everywhere.

Thus the first and most persistent impression is that you are in a blue school — a clear, clean blue. Cleanliness is so rigorously observed here that it makes you feel you are in a museum: the pupils leave their shoes covered by blue curtains, and enter the classrooms wearing special slippers. Suddenly, you are no longer surprised that over the last four years school No. 8 of Tîrgușor has won the first place in the county interschool contest.

Yet the colour cannot be the main cause of the fame earned by this educational establishment. What other elements account for its personality? I have read a few letters written by

the headmasters of the Vasile Lupu and Emil Racoviță high schools in Iași, who congratulated the school No. 8 teaching staff on "the remarkable results obtained by your graduates at the ninth-grade admission exam in the July 1987 session". Moreover, they are also the holders of tens of first prizes won last year in the mathematics, physics, chemistry, Romanian language and literature and foreign languages olympiads. Television broadcasts often feature the gymnastics team of the last school, a national junior champion for five straight years. 21 prizes received by the "blue school". In the final stage of the Song to Romania National Festival are a remarkable performance showing that the artistic talents are in no way lesser than the scientific ones.

The most important confirmation of the high level of the training received by pupils here in the first eight grades is the admission with perfect marks of the school's graduates to mathematics-physics, natural sciences or philology-history high schools in Iași.

The blue colour of the walls, furniture and books is also to be found in the physics, biology, chemistry and foreign languages labs equipped with modern apparatus. The headmistress, a biology teacher, is herself the recent winner of a national prize for "contributing to the development of the potential of the school's pupils". The teacher has devised a kind of rubber stamp making it easier to decipher and remember the minute details of the human body, of plants etc.

Doubtlessly, the Vasile Alecsandri school of Tîrgușor is a microcosm (with 1,250 pupils and 43 teaching staff) where the rigour of instruction is associated with the serenity of the environment.

VIORICA CIOABACIU ■



APPRECIATION OF MUSIC

At the Romanian Athenaeum in Bucharest, a Belgian pianist, André Nève, directed with particular assurance an all-Romanian music concert. This event reflects a high regard for the Romanian school of composition, for André Nève is not an ordinary artist and the above-mentioned phenomenon is quite rare in the general context of continental music. A guest-performer usually includes on his programme one work by a representative composer of the country to which he has been invited. But to make a complete programme out of pieces and authors from a territory bordering a specific music such as the Romanian one is a genuine surprise and an honour to Romanian music lovers which does credit to André Nève. Sergiu Sorocizov's Fostive Overture, which was given its Bucharest premiere, has a clear, uncomplicated melody, rather traditional harmonies and outstanding themes, all of which make it highly accessible. The Fifth Symphony by Liad Alexandrescu, also first heard at the Athenaeum, displays a flashy temperament, marked by an intense rhythm in its first and third movements, and by in-

tense sonlines in the second section and even in the finale, while the orchestration is full of fantasy. The Concerto for Violin and Orchestra by Wilhelm Böger, which featured soloist Daniel Padivaschi in an exemplary account, is a dissonant work by a master of the modern composing technique who has attained full artistic maturity. The work emerged as a true landmark in the homegrown Romanian genre, precisely by the meditative sweep, by a real synthesis of the styles prevailing in European music — so familiar to the composer, who has written numerous volumes of musicology too, as well as by a direct communication between the artist's self and the listener's receptive mood, the whole composition being a dialogue between affectivity and the logic of the discourse, brought out by a magnificent chamber construction. Conductor André Nève's endeavour to give faithful interpretations to the various scores, the internal and idealism evoked by the Symphony Orchestra of the George Enescu Philharmonic, offered a fresh interpretation of the present-day assertion of Romanian symphonic music.



THE AGE OF LOVE

For director Elisabeta Dostan, the children's world, the world of fairy tales, the universe of youth are an old and constant preoccupation. In this respect, movies like The Kid, Childhood Recollections, Everlasting Youth, Veronica, Veronica Returns, Maria, Where Are You Childhood?, etc., are strong arguments. Her recent film, Zimel de soare — Sunny Smile with a screenplay by Vasile Istrate, takes up the same thematic and artistic investigations. This time, a society musical comedy is produced, meant for the young spectators, as the action is about the high school age. The film's characters are senior high school students. They spend their last school days in a dream-like, musical atmosphere, breaking the so-called "time barriers". The protagonists are student Petric and his colleague, who becomes a fairy-tale prince, tenderly called Sunny Smile. Following their fantasy and imagination, the heroes travel from reality to the world of

fairy tales and back again, in order to meet love at the border line between the two realms, the place where love has its kingdom. More exactly, they look for one another, they discover each other, make confessions and are fulfilled. A lot of adventures, at school or away from school, meet this winding path of their journey. At a certain moment, even two sides are confronted, like in stories, but the good is victorious rendering youth what it rightfully belongs to. A plea for confidence in the force and beauty of youth, Elisabeta Dostan's film made with her well-known professionalism and devoted sensitivity, has among its authors, art director Dumitru Georgescu, the experienced composer Blazius Teodorescu, director of photography Ion Marinescu. Starring in the movie are, as expected, several young amateur actors, and other well known actors like Carmen Galla, Mihaela Dăncuș, Ioana Stana Ionescu and George Mihăilă.

GALLERY REVIEW

PIATRA NEAMT. A sensitive nature, in love with her native environment, painter Iulia IALĂUCUȘU has been, for several decades, one of the personalities of spiritual life in Neamt county. Often preoccupied with water colours in collective and one-man shows she has won a well deserved prestige in the present Romanian fine art. That is proved by the beautiful appreciation enjoyed by the recent retrospective hosted by the halls of the Art Museum in Piatra Neamt. It gathers over 250 of her representative works.

CONSTANTA. The Art Museum of Constantia has acquired several very highly valuable Romanian paintings and sculptures meant to enlarge the holdings of this prestigious establishment on the Black Sea Coast. Thus, the collection of the Constantia Museum has been enriched with works by Ion Andreescu, Nicolae Grigorescu, Nicola Tonitza, Theodor Pallady, Camil Ressu, Lucian Grigorescu, Mircea Eleniade, Paul Mironescu, Ion Jalea and Alexandra Călinescu-Arghira. Standing out among them are ten Andreescu's valuable canvases: "Landscape — Rock in the Forest" and "Landscape — Difficult Flood". One more detail: now exhibiting here have been arranged at the Constantia Museum extensively illustrating the trends and personalities of modern and contemporary Romanian art.

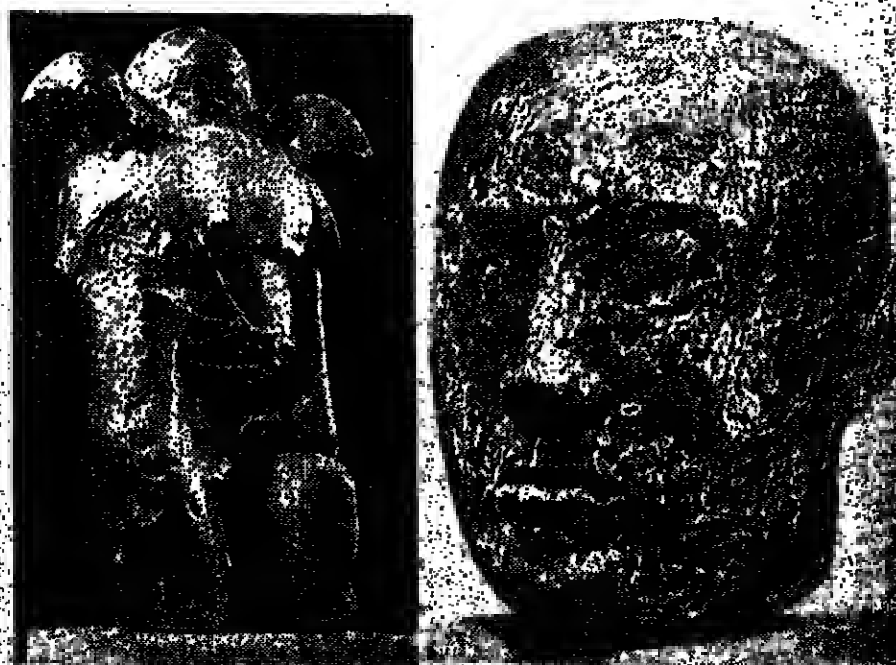
BACAU. On the occasion of archaeological researches effected by specialists of the Bacau county Museum Complex at the "dava" of Rădăuș, on the left bank of the Siret river, a large number of iron tools were discovered next to other objects belonging to the Geta-Dacian population. Among the objects meant to process the earth, there are four plough shares of the period between the 1st century BC — 1st century AD. Also discovered were scythes, hooks, sickles, and a vine cutting reference tools for the Geta-Dacian settlements. The present text is a three farm tools — of slag and ore waste and of tools used in trap processing — along the existence, in these areas, of toolmaking and repair workshops.

LINGUISTIC ATLAS

New Linguistic Atlas of Romania: Moldavia and Bukovina, the Academy Publishing House. This is a first volume compiled by a team of researchers from the Linguistics, Literary History and Folklore Centre in Iasi (director: university professor Al. Andreescu), a fundamental dialectological work continuing the volumes devoted to Oltenia (five volumes), Banat (two volumes). The recent release includes the lexicology of the human body based on the answers to over 200 questions included in a questionnaire. Included are phonetic, morphological and textual aspects and comments are made on the areas and social characteristics of the investigated areas. Stress is placed on the linguistic processes in their evolution. Of great scientific interest are the interpreting maps, the historical, demographic and cultural maps, the boards featuring non-earthy material, the index of words and forms, either informally now for the first time released for lexicographers' and dialectologists' use. The authors of the volume are Vasile Arvinte, Stelian Dumitrescu, Ion Florescu, Ion Ionescu, and Adrian Tureniuc.

POSITIVE EXPRESSION

The sculpture of Cluj-Napoca artist Eugen Paul, presented at "Gimex" Galleries in Bucharest, has as a dominant trait, a metaphorical and symbolical expression. Although of small dimensions, the exhibits are remarkable by precision, energy, proportionality, movement and grace. Mention should be made of the light for which the sculptor knew to find subtle and multiple possibilities. Some of his works belong to the series of works profoundly engaged in major themes like the protest against war, the need of peace "Arca", "Stop", etc. His drawings are in fact, sketches stressing the artist's effort and his permanent preoccupation with renewing the source of the work. On the overall, the exhibition presents a fully shaped artist, a master of expression means, proving firmness, positiveness and clear ideas.



The premiere of the show "We Are Only Born Once" took place at the National Theatre. The play was written by a Tirgu Mures journalist, Ion Cludari and marks his debut in drama. The show's artistic direction was signed

by Dan Alexandrescu. The show is performed by actors Leo Pasutaru, Ion Riliu (in our photo) Liviu Gindulescu, Cornel Popescu, Monica Ristes and Mihaela Radulescu.

THE NEED TO COMMUNICATE

On the stage of the National Theatre in Bucharest, a small strange world is unfolded, floating between the ridiculous and the dramatic, in a drama by the playwright Edward Bond's play The Sea. A small world on the seashore as on a border of life, closed in its own inability to think, to aspire after elevated things. A small world dominated by the despot will of the rich Mrs. Hall, always ready to organize a theatre show or lecture in the same taste for the spectacular moment to break the grey monotony of daily life. The daily life whose Hatcher thirst for power, a merchant obsessed up to the point of madness and on the way to the fear for the invasion of an imaginary enemy from unknown sources can be manifested in the

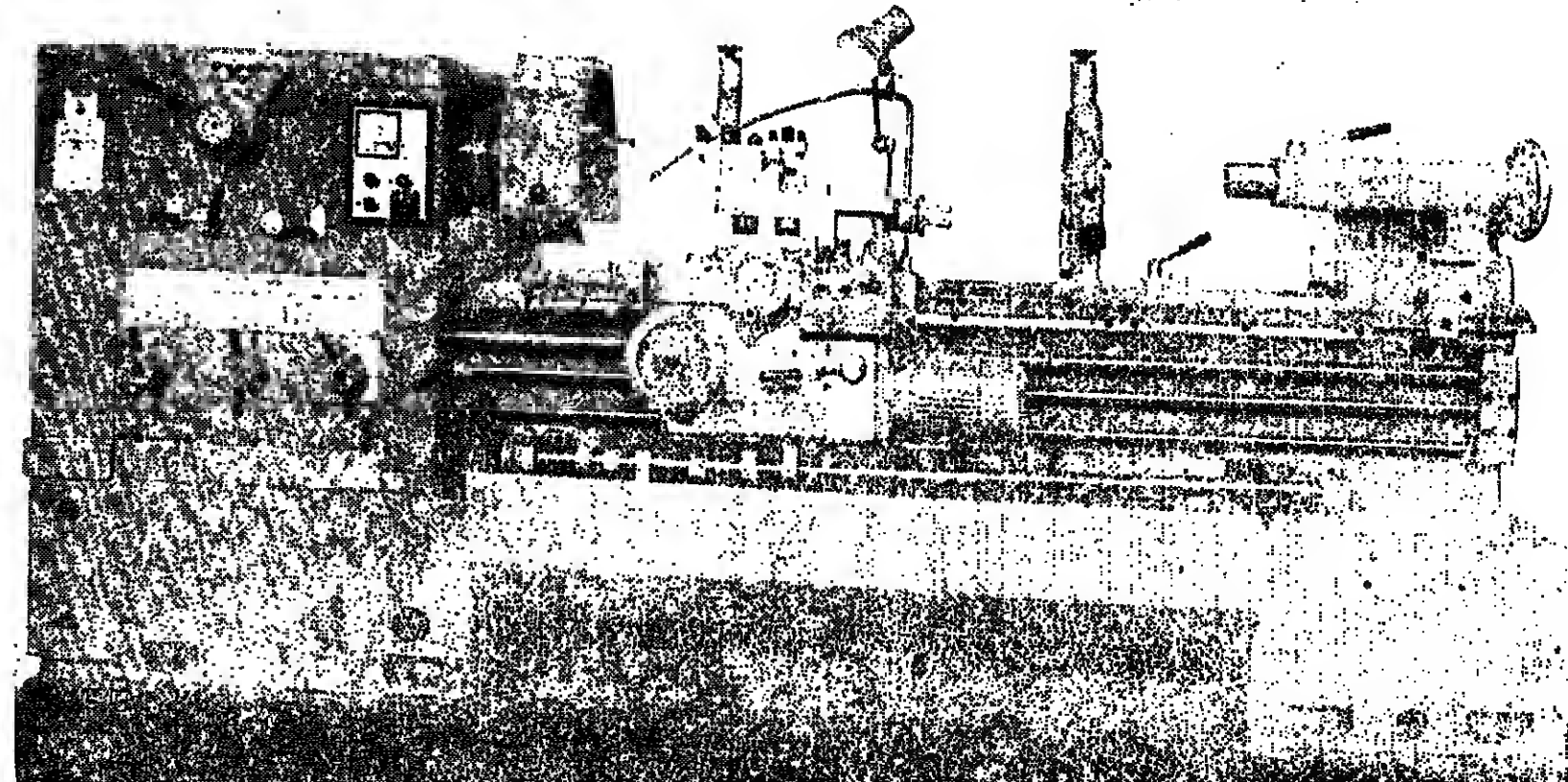
small group of underlings. The event drawing the attention and concentrating the energies of the small community, releasing the various behaviour mechanisms, is the death in a shipwreck of young Gaila, Mrs. Hall's nephew and Rosa Jones' a wealthy fiancé, a death covered by mystery. The symbol of the sea, as a place of mystery, of the unknown, of life itself, forever tormented and changing, essentially works in the understanding of the scene painting by George Dorobantu, who created a monumental background. A tendency to the monumental is also visible in Hatcher's power, a direction which intensifies the interior values of the play to generating proportions, spectacularly dramatic, relating some mysterious, the mystery of the play itself.

The well directed accounts of satirical comedy, hilarious scenes alternate with violent outbursts and moments of deep meditation, in a balance which reveals the author's wildest vision. In general, the actors meet the demands of their parts: George Dorobantu lively dominates the ensemble conferring on Mrs. Hall a slightly dramatic and ridiculous air, which she removes as one removes a mask in the moments of sincere confession of the character. A difficult task was assumed by Maria Hadalin in the complex part of Mrs. Hatcher, being successful especially in the ridiculous and pitiable hypostases of the character. A show which surprises with an uncommon touch the Bucharest theatrical picture.

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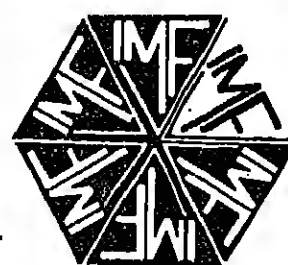
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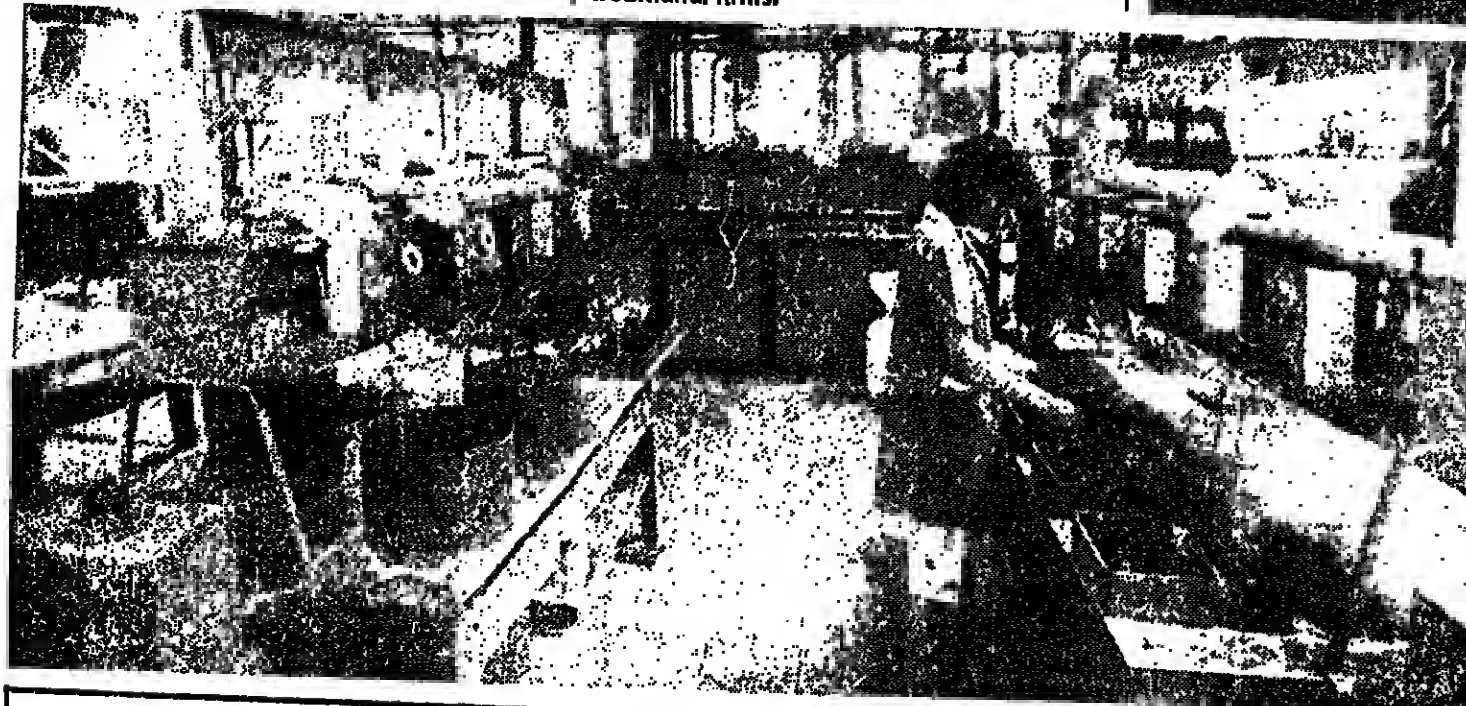
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THE FINE MECHANICS ENTERPRISE



The Fine Mechanics Enterprise of Bucharest, one of the big producers of measuring and gauging fixtures in Romania, offers high-accuracy devices for the measuring of external, internal, circular and flat dimensions, gear, surfaces and angles. Its manufacturing programme includes dial gauges and micrometer calipers with dial indicator, direct-reading and comparison measures

for bore-holes, passmeters and level micrometers, thickness measuring devices, gear pitch error and thickness measuring fixtures, pratractors and supports and accessories for these devices. Length measuring devices meet world quality standards and can compete with similar products made by traditional firms.



sure dimension accuracy, economy of time, giving automatic orders according to the programme.

The vocation for top performances in the twelve enterprises of the CIMEF is solidly grounded on the ability of its own institute of research, design and technological engineering for fine mechanics and tools. A real centre of technical and technological creation, the institute supplies ideas and solutions to productive departments staffed with highly skilled workers and technicians able to impart the highest quality in each product. The direct relationship between research and production, the continuous flow of information between those who design and those who execute provide the guarantee for the high technical level and accuracy of the measuring and control devices produced by the CIMEF enterprises.

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MEASURING AND DIMENSIONAL CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

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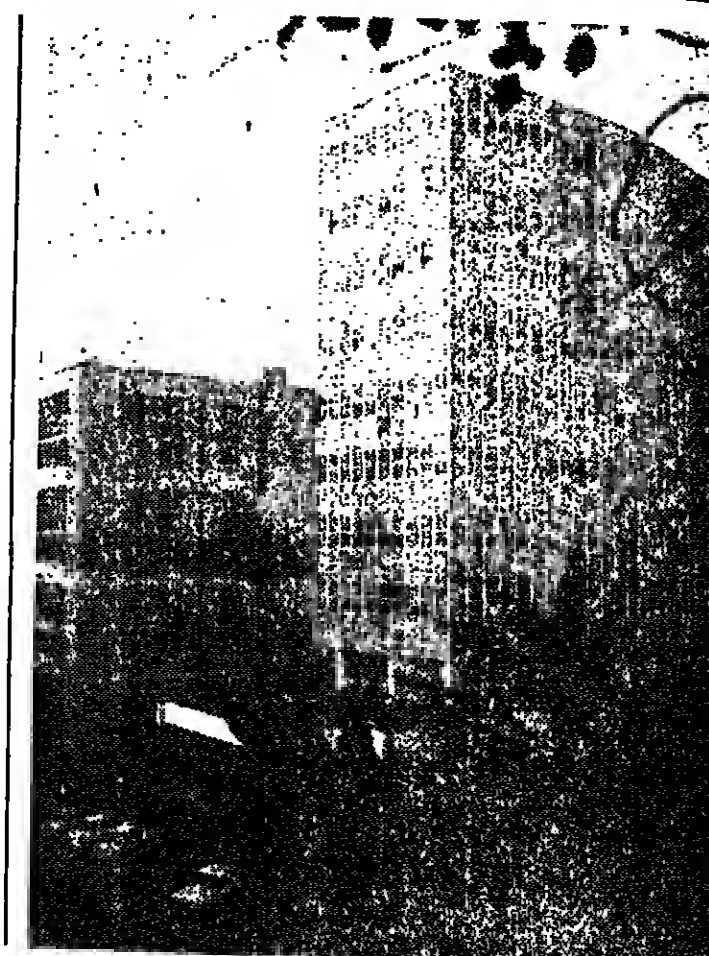
APPARATUS FOR ACTIVE AND PASSIVE CONTROL BASED ON MODERN PRINCIPLES

- active control instruments for universal and surface grinding machines
- passive control instruments with electric contact and pneumatic transducers
- electronic apparatus for rugosity control

The range of products includes 536 distinct families totaling some 22,000 standard sizes. Of them, 60 families of products have been assimilated of late, the share of the new and redesigned products being of over 20 per cent.

In order to achieve its programme, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise adopted and improved the latest technologies specific to each family of products. One of the many possible examples are the diamond wheels with galvanic bond for processing a wide range of materials. Starting from the technology bought from the Wiler company of West Germany, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise has achieved almost twice as many families of diamond wheels than the licence initially contained. Among its performances we could mention the wheels for the electronic industry used for cutting integrated circuits, transistors and thyristor plates. The width of the cut is only 0.25 mm, which substantially reduces the waste of expensive materials resulting from cutting. We could also mention the diamond wheels with galvanic bond used for cutting synthetic resins, the wheels for processing sintered metal carbides, etc.

The fruit of the Fine Mechanics Enterprise's creative efforts is the active control devices used directly on machine tools. Intelligent devices equipped with electronic lines and testers, they



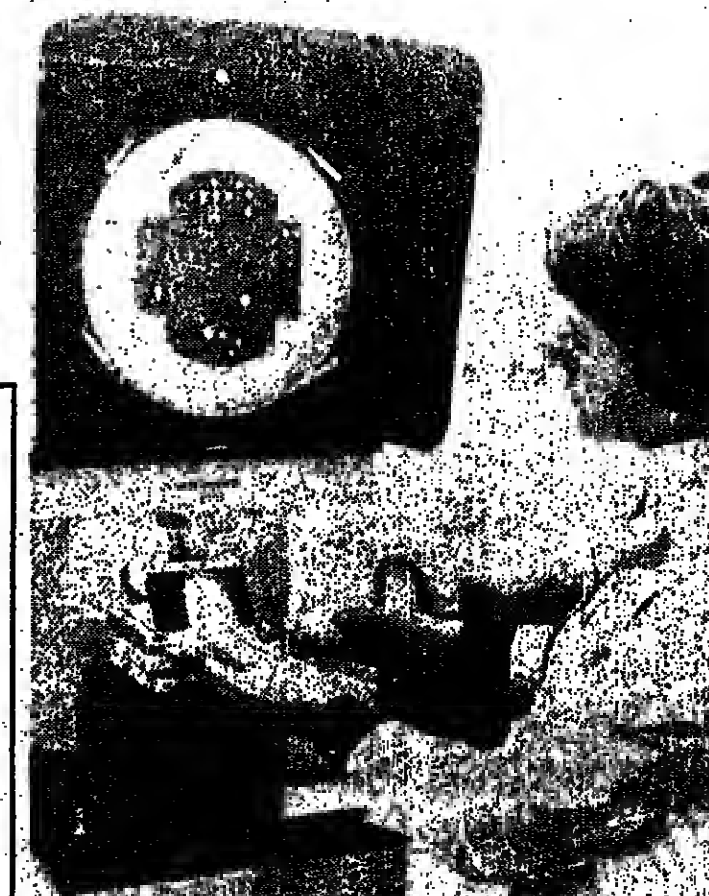
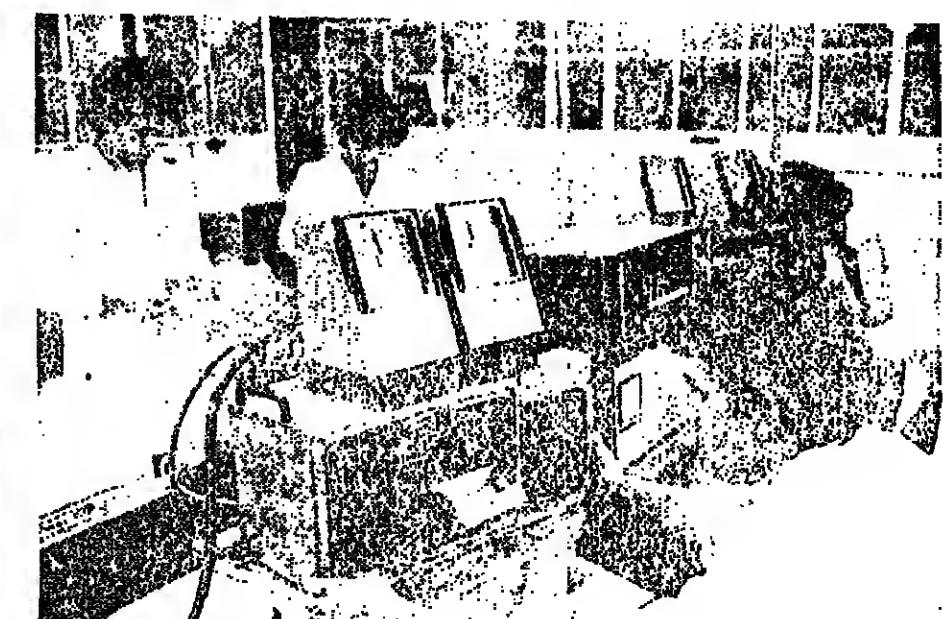
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• automation elements for regulating pressure and temperature
• tools, devices and matrices
• products of sintered metal carbides.

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ON THIS PAGE:

- vertical micrometer with electronic control
- electronic speedographs for locomotives
- impulse electronic counter for counting machines
- projector microscope checks

ON THE ADJOINING PAGE:

- View from the galvanic workshop of the diamond tools section
- View from the length measuring and control apparatus section



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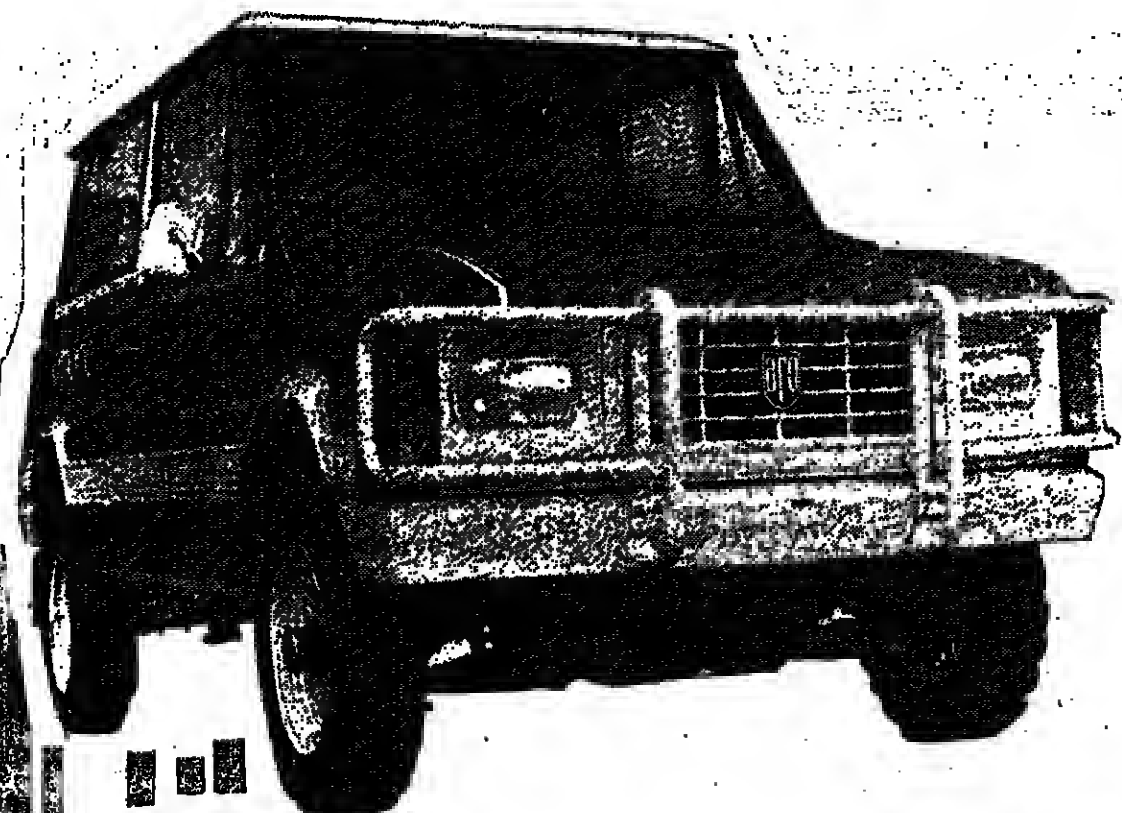
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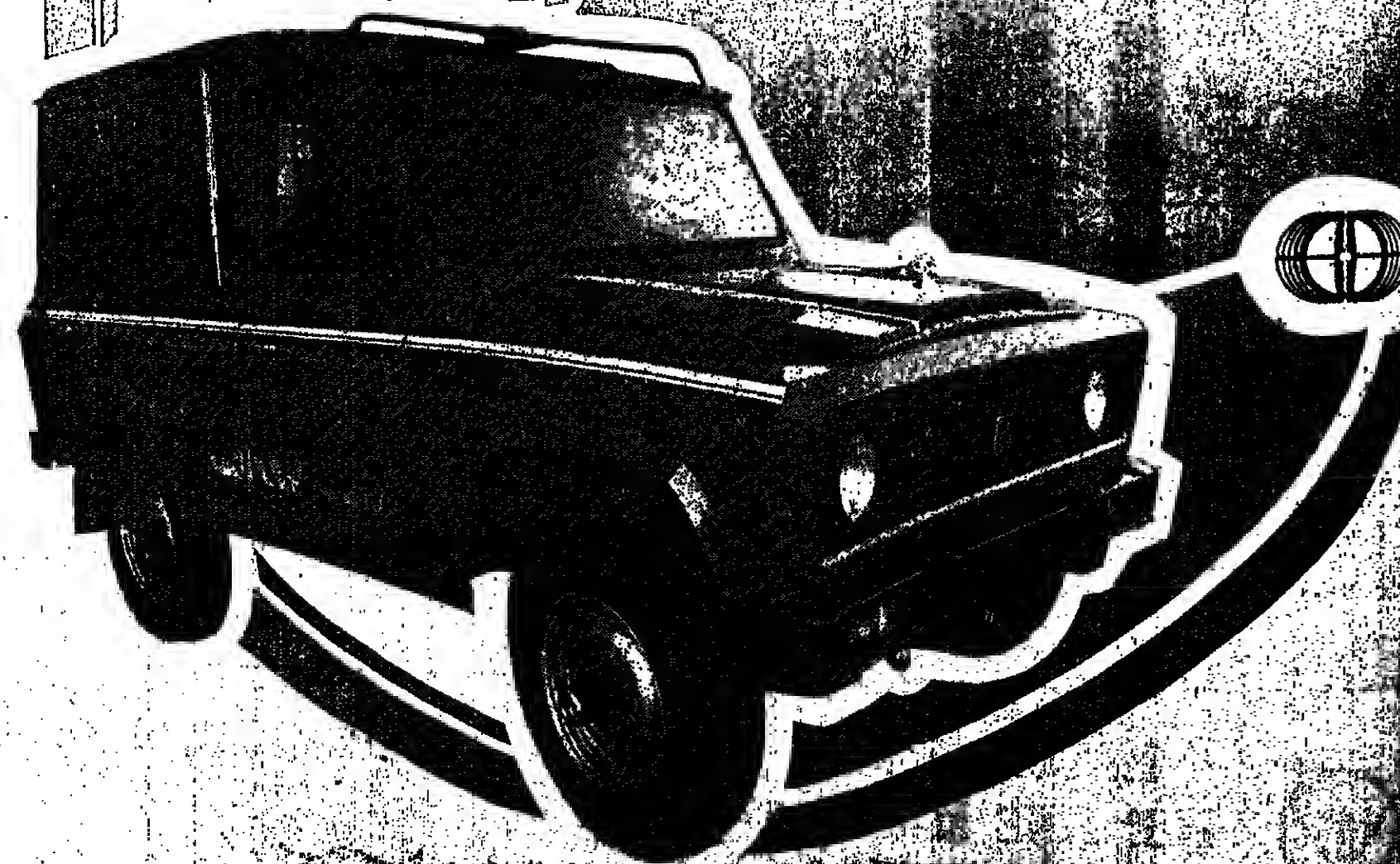
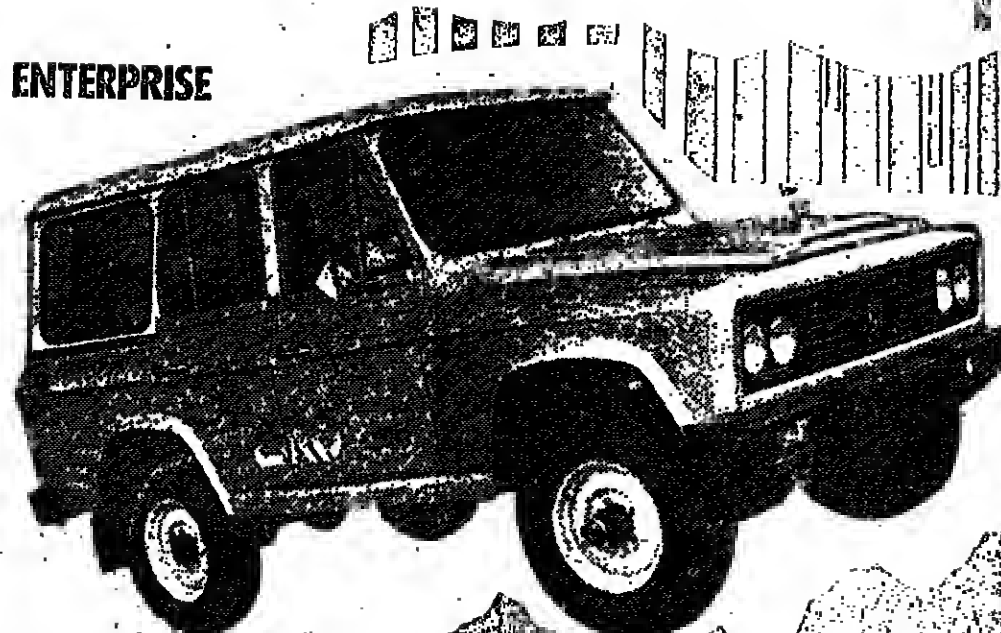


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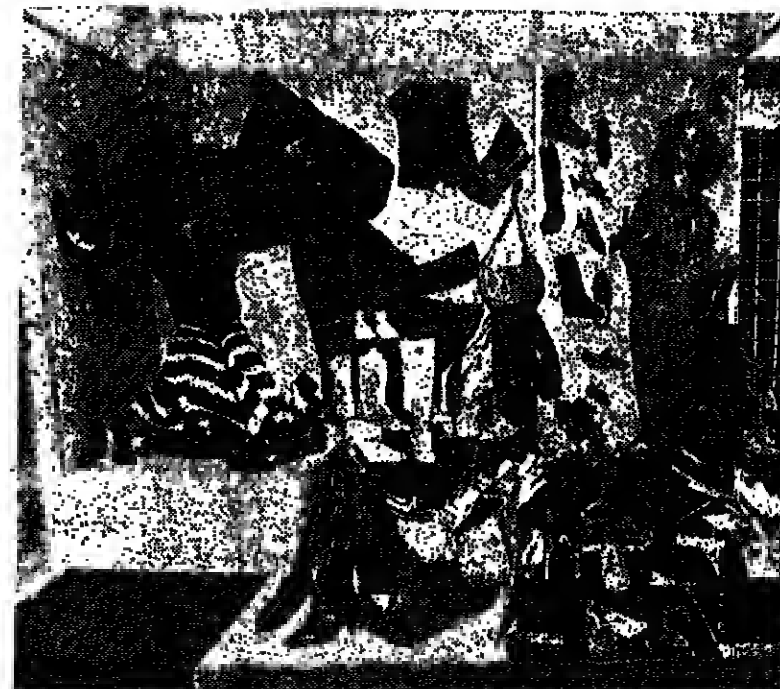
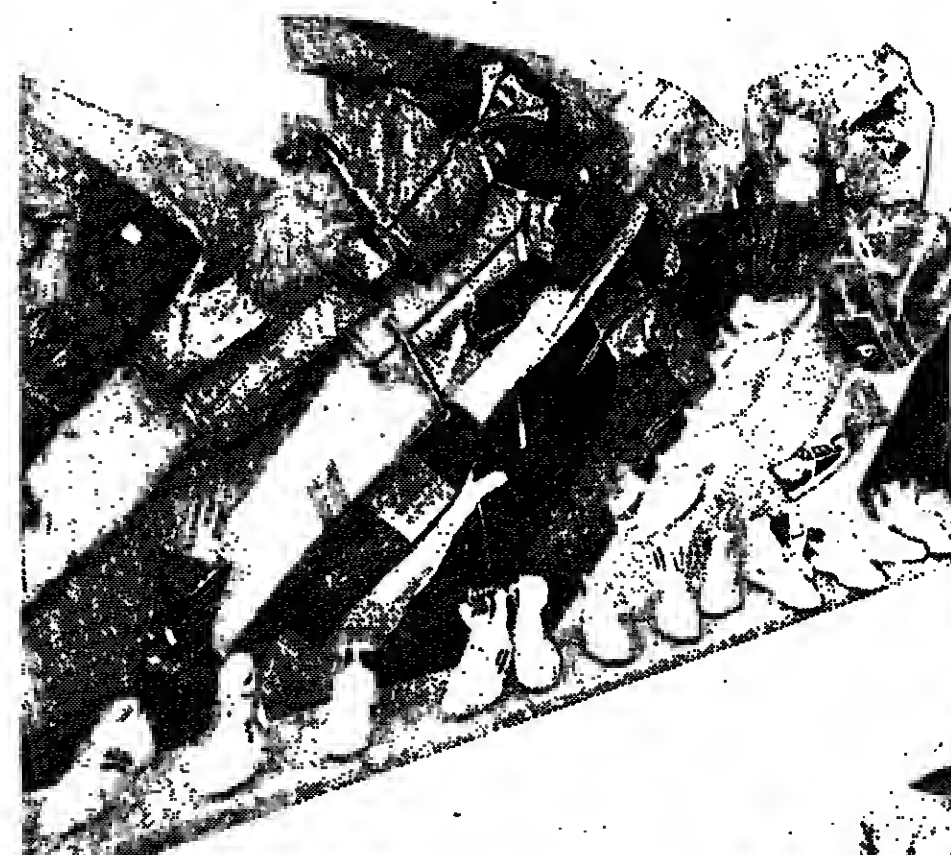
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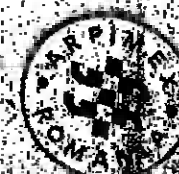
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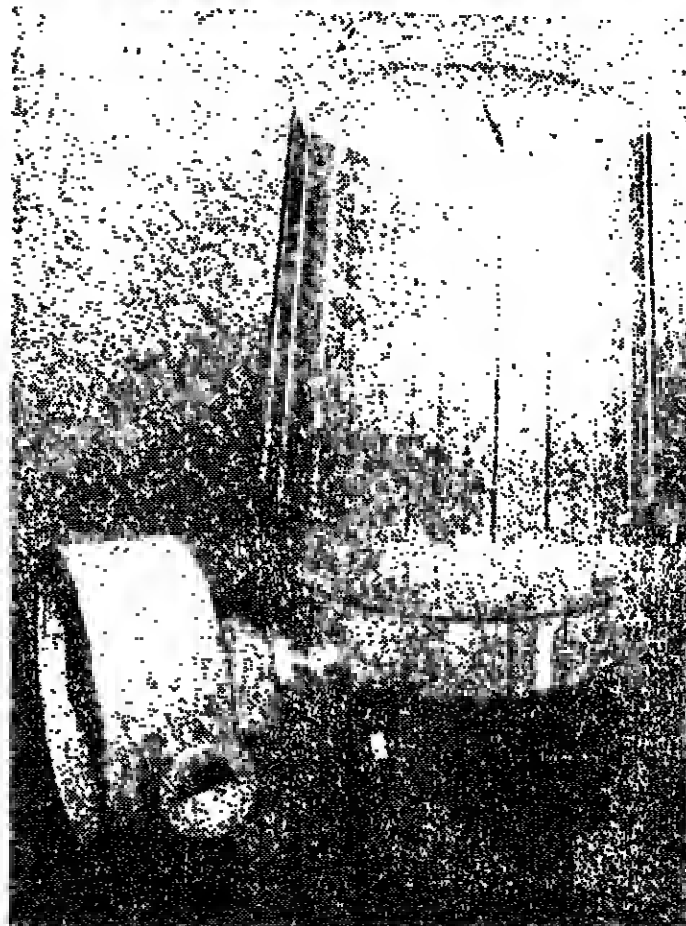
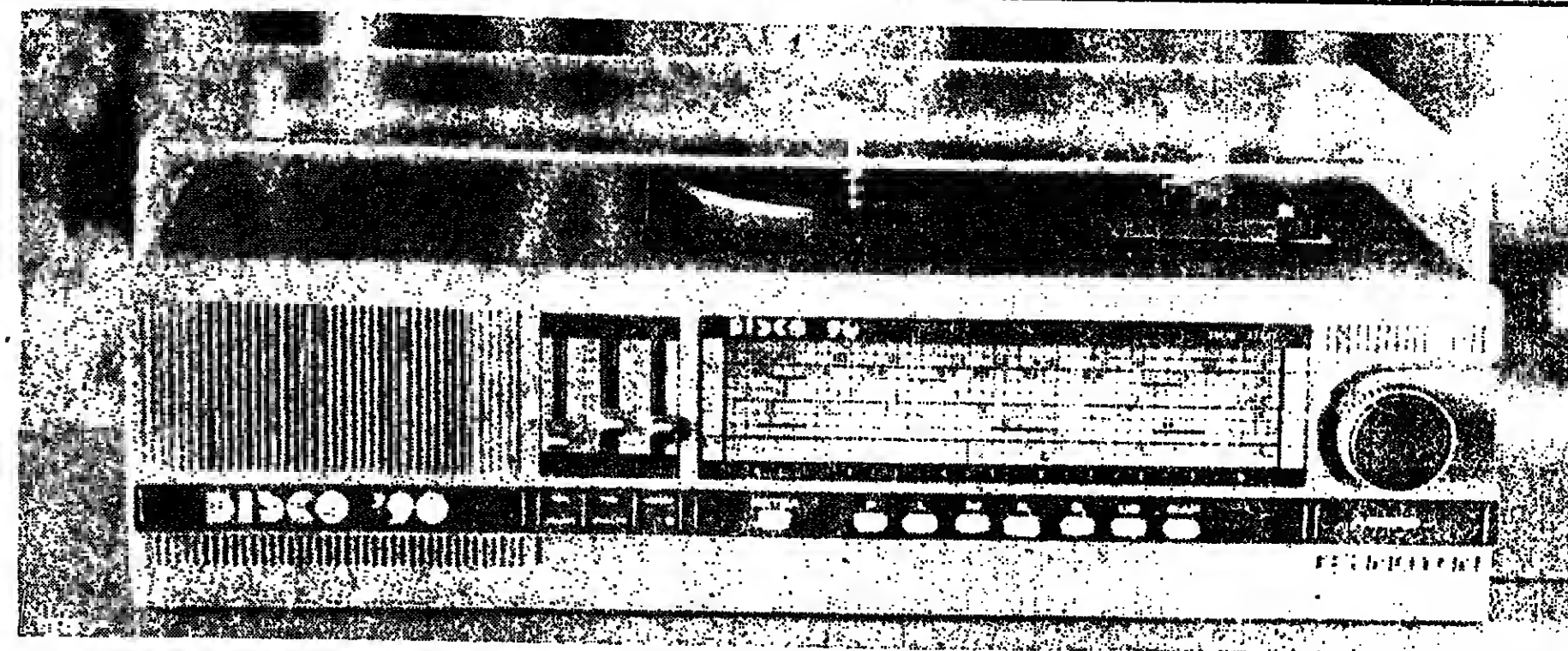
— Computer technology equipment such as medium-capacity computers, minicomputers, microcomputers, personal computers, graphical systems, invoicing and bookkeeping machines, peripheral equipment. These products are exported to People's China, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, the GDR, Switzerland, Austria, West Germany, the USA.

The electronic components cover a wide range of diodes, transistors, integrated circuits, resistors, condensers, etc and are exported to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, France, Italy, the United States etc.

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Supplied to the USSR are adjustable drives for machine tools, automatic telephone exchanges, computer technology, while that country exports to Romania electronic components, technological equipment

for the electronic industry, computer technology and audio-video consumer goods.

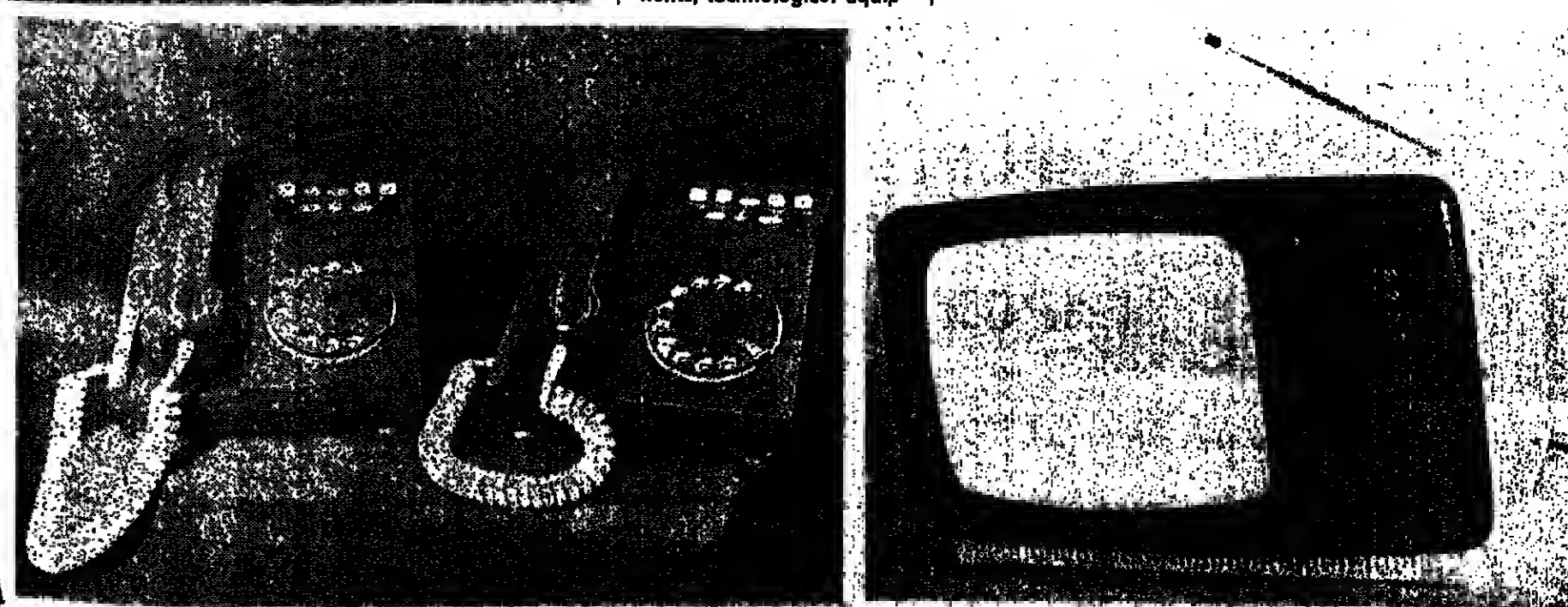
The collaboration with the Soviet foreign trade enterprises also accounts for the cooperation in production, that is Soviet electronic components are used in manufacturing electrical drives, computer technology equipment and automated telephone exchanges to be delivered to the USSR. At the same time very important is the ob-

servance of all delivery dates, especially as concerns the electronic components which are vital to the rhythmic realization of the equipment production plan.

According to annual mutual exchange stipulations, the volume of the exchanges between ELECTRONUM and the Soviet foreign trade enterprises is set to grow every year.

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ROMANIAN CULTURE ABROAD

FRANCE. Onel-le-Château, a locality in the Radez region, Ardennes department in southern France, hosted the International festival titled "Youth - Europe - Theatre" on 6-10 June. The festival was attended by theatre companies from Romania, Switzerland and Spain. Romania was represented by a troupe which over the last four years has made numerous tours to Italy, Hungary, Austria, Jordan, Pakistan, West Germany - we are returning to the Children and Youth Theatre of Iasi. Unlike the other companies, the last actors participated in the event as guests of honor. The gala performance - A.T. Popescu's play "The Toy Shop" - was given before over 2,000 children in the hall of Onel. The play, interpreted in French, enjoyed great success as reflected also by the French press which spoke highly of the Romanian artists' show. Here are excerpts from some articles: "On Saturday evening, Onel played host to a meeting with the Mediterranean troupe and poetry through the intermediary of the Children and Youth Theatre of Iasi, under the patronage of the Romanian Ministry of Culture. The little girl having become a young woman and then a respectable lady running after the offered as an hour of excitement. The direction of noble and generous shyness. (Le Midi Libre). Under the heading 'Youth Night at the European Theatre Festival',

the Centre Presse daily mentioned, among others: "The Romanian artists, speaking in impeccable French, performed 'The Toy Shop'. For one hour, the audience followed the magic transformation of Onel, who is never satisfied with the presents she receives and who pays with old age for her perpetual discontent. It was a very pleasant evening for the spectators. They rewarded the Romanian troupe with warm applause. Mr. mayor handed the Romanian artists the medal of honour of Onel-le-Château. This was a token of gratitude on the part of the municipality for the company having come to Onel from the east, for its personality and gift.

WEST GERMANY. The recent Erkundungen III notebook edited by Zeitschrift für Kulturwissenschaften, no. 4/1987 (of Iasi) for Auslandsbeziehung von Stuttgart includes, next to other articles, two Romanian contributions signed by George Claudiu (The Literatures of Romania and Africa) and Alina Vala (The Little Girl Having Become a Young Woman and Then a Respectable Lady Running After the Offered as an Hour of Excitement. The direction of noble and generous shyness. (Le Midi Libre). Under the heading 'Youth Night at the European Theatre Festival',

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YUGOSLAVIA. Publisher and translator Haki Ymeri presents in the magazine Etna, under the title "The Vocabulary of the Romanian Language", the work bearing the same title by Romanian linguist Grigore Brăncuși. The same magazine published a book review by Romanian historian Fietu Minku about the book by university professor Nicolae Ciabir: The History of South-East European Peoples in the Modern Age. (Solentia and Enegetopacis Publishing House, Bucharest, 1987). Also poems by Greta Forlier and Dan Verono translated by Haki Ymeri were published in Etna. A Vellacornil of Skopje newspaper. The same translator signed in Etna a fragment from Danila M. Ioni's novel The Devil in Saint Stephen.

FRANCE. The French literary review Cahiers Bleus issued in Troyes, put out, in its latest number (11/1987), an ample group of poems - under the title "Six poètes" - written by Ion Pop. Adrian Popescu, Maria Mădălen, Mariana Holan, Nicolae Prodan and Vasile Ionescu. The poems were translated by Tudor Ionescu, Emanuel Mădălen and Mihail Zaharia. The poems presenting the evolution of the issue include the biographical notes of the Romanian poets.

JAPAN. The awards ceremony for winners of the International literature contest annually organized by the Japanese Yomoi Shimbin daily, was held at the newspaper's editorial office. This year, 11,200 artists participated in the competition. Among the works selected by the jury were also some Romanian works, two of them being awarded prizes. The "Hideo Kondo" prize was

awarded to the poem "The Box of the Earth" by Angel Dumbrăveanu, translated by Adam J. Sorokin.



WHAT IS NEW?

After ending the year 1987, said Ion Rescu, director of "Dulceida" Theatre in Bucharest, with a premiere (The Mountain Giants by Luigi Pirandello) 1988 found us working on new stagings from Romanian and world literatures. I refer to The Floating Boat by Tim Toppolet which emphasizes the active role of art in social life. Stage director Al. Tolescu entrusted actor George Dinic with the leading part - that of an artist-citizen. Other parts will be

performed by Violeta Andrei, Valentin Virlescu, etc. Young director Lucian Olen will stage the play Looking Around with Blind Eyes by Radu F. Alexandru. The comedy The Moonlight by Melville is also being rehearsed. The cast, selected by director Valeriu Moleseanu includes, among others, Virgil Ogasanu, Irina Petrescu, Petre Gheorghiu, Elena Predescu, Florin Pitts and Mihail Galia. We also think of staging dramatic works by Leonid Andreev and Chekhov.



SYMPHONY CONCERT

At the recent concert, the George Enescu Philharmonic in the Romanian capital offered two interesting novelties: the first hearing of the cantata: Laud ecclor (Praise to the Heroes) by Cristina Alexandru Petrescu, and the fact that the choir of the Philharmonic which sang the piece was conducted by a conductor belonging to the young generation, Mihail Dinculescu. Adding to these attractions was the fact that the programme was conducted by one of the country's greatest masters of the baton, Ovidiu Blana, and that it included also Debussy's Emperor (Dan Alinau soloist) and the Third Symphony by Saint-Saëns (Nicolae Liscari of the organ).

LECTURES ON FILM-MAKING

The Cluj territorial office for film promotion initiated a cycle of lectures on the sociology of culture, having in view the film's better integration in the context of educational options. The lectures are held every month, and have as participants directors of film enterprises, network responsible factors from the 13 sectors affiliated to the Cluj office. Until now papers were presented by: dr. Nicolae Edroiu, professor of Cluj-Napoca University, on "Romania's State Independence"; dr. Adrian Mitu on "Romanian Civilization and Media"; prof. Florin Gheorghiu on "The Ethnographic Museum on 'Mădălen Năvo' Art in the Cluj-Napoca World"; and dr. Ovidiu Blana on "The Cluj-Napoca World". The work of the Romanian sector was presented by the Cluj office. Until now papers

NEW BOOKS

De drumuri departate, (On Remote Roads) vol I and 2, by Nicolae Mădălen. Two volumes have been recently put out from the travel memoirs written by the great scholar Nicolae Mădălen (1911-1981). They bear the title On Remote Roads and gather, for the first time, impressions, conferences, travel notes, journals, volumes and studies of the illustrious scholar, written between 1950 and 1980 devoted to the history, geography, politics, economy, ethnology, mentalities, literature, etc. of England, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Greece, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, USA etc. The editor of this book is literary critic and historian Valeriu Mădălen, intensely preoccupied by the huge work of the world famous historian. The volumes include not only all descriptions of large travels but also all references in the field selected from his whole work. Thus the books include within their covers a widespread history and geography, a month-like world, a mobile and original outlook pointing out the concrete existence of certain nations, the collective conception of certain peoples in time and space. On Remote Roads is a unique synthesis of spiritual journey.

An album called Bili ca, by a well known contemporary artist of photographic images Ion Mădălen, was brought out in the "Romanian Village" series of Sport Tourism Publishing House. The book is in fact another title from the remarkable illustrated encyclopedia of the Romanian village's civilization. Bili ca is a village in north Romania, in Buzova, a settlement where the traveler can get the convincing image of the historic Romanian hearth founded by the Daco-Roman ancestors, preserved and defended along the centuries, to the present day, Ion Mădălen tried to catch these original, defining elements of the inhabitants' spiritual personality in images of special artistic beauty. He tried to present an old civilization, the mentality of courageous and diligent people, the soul of a whole people, by photographing - by means of the camera - the "heart" of Bili ca village.

Script in prize - Poeme Wikipia by Mihail Ceaușescu. The book, published by Editura Cartea, this edition celebrated the author's 100th birth anniversary (on December 18, 1987). The book was edited by Constantin Mădălen and gathered poems signed by Mihail Ceaușescu adding a commentary, some historical-literary notes and a bibliography of the writer's works. The present edition is an expansion to (1987) read M. Ceaușescu's scientific, scientific and short stories (to be selected in first prize book), it had (and included) by the author of the time in the "poem poem" anthology.

SIMILITUDE

The new premiere of the "Vasile Alecsandri" Theatre in Iasi reminds us of a remarkable success of the Little Theatre in Bucharest of a few years ago a play by William Gibson. The leading roles are performed by Carman Tanase and Radu Dada. The show is directed by a young man, Ion Mădălen a student of the "L. E. Caragiale" Theatre and Film Institute in Bucharest.





UNIQUES IN ROMANIA'S FLORA

In Romania, two large categories of plants are protected as natural monuments: one of them, highly important, is that of the plants which have survived in the genus, arranged in chromosomes containing information with physiological significance for the study of the history of the dwarfing the other one includes, on the one hand, rare and endangered plants, whose spreading is threatened, and on the other, defining some larger physiogeographical areas on a European and even Asian level, and, on the other hand, plants which, accidentally established in areas favourable to their growth, whose uniqueness in this country is of great value.

Romania's geographic encyclopaedia (Bucuresci 1982) mentions 23 plants which should be protected.

Noteworthy is the natural

protection offered by the habitat of some plants in alpine zones which cannot be reached by tourists, as well as the medical occurrence or absence of flowers, which could mislead collectors' attention, at some places of rare plants in the mountains. The very fact that the knowledge of their scientific value or of their value as precious medicinal herbs is limited together with the impossibility to reach them, can be considerable factors of protection. Even today, numerous Kommunar authors are prudent in describing the places where rare and valuable plants could be obviously picked, and the same purpose of protecting them.

Next to other categories of species, especially relicts, endemic plants are decisive in determining the floristic districts and provinces.

**THE PIATRA CRAIULUI
PINK
(DIANTHUS CALLIZONUS)**

This flower is one of the most outstanding endemism elements specific to the Piatra Craiului mountains which in their turn



ard some of the most spectacular mountains of the country in point of landscape and in point of scientific interest due to their flora and fauna.

The *Palma Crataul* plank is characterized in speciality. It returns as a new plant with very attractive large flowers, the name "collonous" referring to the uncommon aspect of its crimson petals, shrouded by a whitish-rimmed, velvety area. This petiole have a broader and fringed lip. At the same time, its description shows that it is a delicate herbaceous plant, having a five-angled stem with pairs of thinner-leaved leaves and a big terminal flower, usually a single one, seldom having two five flowers.

Very much unlike other plants (there are 22 species of the Dianthus in our country alone) the Plate Cruluni pink is a relief limited to the calcareous faces of these mountains being regarded by botanists and naturalists in general as one of the most precious species in Romania's flora.

It is even considered to be the emblem of the flora of the Southern Carpathians and it is widely known by nature fans. Less known is the fact that the roots are also exemplars having white flowers.

It grows at the altitude of 1,550-2,200 m in the so-called alpine floor of the Fintia Cratulus, on the paths, tablelands, rocks and calcareous ridges of the massif, especially on its

western slopes together with about 20 other mountain plants, some of which are endemic plants. Being a short plant, usually

A 15 YEAR OLD SCIENTIST

A recent national symposium (The Toxicological Doses of Epure) at the Presses de la Sorbonne Ecological Questions of Environmental Protection) gathered over 200 participants in last July ends, among the edicts presenting their papers or discussing the various scientific themes, a few teenagers stood out by the obvious contrast of age. They were very attentive to the "grown-ups" exposition, and they often helped with the manipulation of the slides and the films, and from time to time they assumed the part of photo journalists.

rolling eyes on them in various situations, one could think they were children (serious ones?) accompanying their parents on a serious errand. Our surprise was great finding that three of those youngsters — two boys and a girl — had come from the far northern town of the country by themselves. The surprise was general the moment Bogdan Mazolets was given the floor to tell about his experience. He could hardly manage his English and started presenting some experiments. In brief, it was a little black pyramid with a hole with a window and a funnel, made of five-ply board, the alase smoke about the instrument "like a black cloud," he said, including a jocular and a quizzic leap, adopted from a mercury vapour lamp. Ten minutes later the main "benefit" of the experiment — the alase had been planted inside the board shape, while the other five had been planted outside it.

vered any the participants in the symposium would have witnessed a controversy. Because, unlike Bogden (with whom he collaborates quilla harmonica-ly), Alexandru considers that the "pyramid effect" operates selectively. At least as far as the onion bulbs are concerned the effect does not operate so nicely on the development of the radix...

The three adolescents from two different towns have known each other, for a long time. They made friends in 1988 and then in 1987 at the nation-wide session of students' scientific



lectures held at Bala Nare and Brasov, each film winning a large place in the standings. Whorcas, Nedea and Bogdan (who are very much accustomed to making homages) are highly interested



The fact that it produces natural hybrids with other lime mountain plants (*Dianthus spiculifolius* and *Dianthus tucoulifolius*) does not show only its biological reproductive potential which is outstanding, but also the possibility of using it in floriculture for obtaining new species of flowers.

**Dr. MARIOARA GODEANU ■
BOGDAN CÂNDEA ■**

Germination evolved quite unexpectedly. Under the "pyramidal effect", the reader upheaves leaves begot to comfort, small stems and more vigorous roots turned southwards. Bogdan Malolashche's research was nourished by Rodlee Gekange, his former classmate at the high school of mathematics and physics in Gmina.

The third member of this distinct group of "scientists" looked even more childish than the others: Alexandru Vladimirescu, an eleventh grader at the C. A. Rosetti high school of natural sciences in Bucharest presented no paper. If he had del-

THINKING OF '89

Fashion shows in Brussels and Frankfurt. Participation International Fair lasted a year by Düsseldorf, Gütersloh, Munich, Casablanca, Vienna, Baghdad, Leipzig, Jyväskylä, Oskani, Melbourne. A real masterpiece of elegance. The competition are the fashion designers at the Centre of Research and Design for Clothing in Bucharest, subordinated to the Light Industry Ministry.

and presented.

As Simona Vianco, a fashion designer, told us, most of the creations of this centre (set up in 1971) the Centre carries on a complex activity of scientific and applied research for the Romanian garment industry have been appreciated and demanded by world "prestigious firms" such as Caravalle, Judy Place, Giorgio Armani, Angelo (the USA), INCOM and Fido (Italy).

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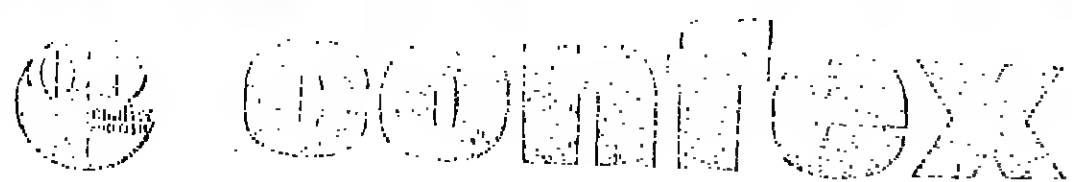


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